SPEECH OF

DELIVERED AT

terday evening in your beautiful village, I found the Union men and Republicans of

Lawrence county united in their determina-tion that I should make the race. Finding

that I could not any longer resist the kind

appeals of true and tried friends, I concluded that I would gratify them. Judge Ferguson

debted to him, and I must say that he has,

upon all occasions, in and out of Court, treat-

ed me with courtesy and respect. I now announce to the voters of Lawrence county that

of the United States, in opposition to Hon.

John M. Rice. I have not been nominated by a Convention or Committee, but I announ-

ce myself a candidate, believing that it is the

tion upon the political issues of the day. I

and gigantic rebellion of ancient or modern

times, and saved the life of the great Repub-

lic. I belong to that party which established by irreversible guarantees equal political

rights to all men, without regard to color, race

previous condition. I belong to that party

nich carried out that great republican idea

of the equality of all men before the law, by incorporating it into the Constitution and

laws of the country. I belong to that party which secured the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by which

citizenship and civil rights are guaranteed to every native born American citizen. I be-

f the Homestead law, under which the whole

and ownership of the laboring man, upon the

condition of settlement and cultivation, at the

olic domain is opened to the possession

minal price of \$10 per 160 acres. I am op-

osed to the Democratic party, and will give

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANNOT BE TRUSTED

be elected; they said that if Fremont was elected that the Union would be dissolved. I

the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, in Feb;

accordance with their interpretation of

itorial limits of the United States, and they

made no effort to crush the conspiracy; they did not call out an army and navy, which was under

their control; they did not do as that true old patriot, General Jackson, did in 1832, when

South Carolina, to stop the secession move-

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY SINCE 1861.

I have shown you what the Democratic par-

he National Banks: they opposed the freeing

of the colored man, and they were opposed to

his entering our army; they opposed the 13th

14th and 15th Amendments and the Reconstruction measures of Congress; they oppos-

RECONSTRUCTION.

seven seceded States. To illustrate my idea:

cer, before he enters upon the duties of his

office, to take an oath to support the Consti-tution. None of the newly elected State offi-

cers had taken an oath, but on the contrary,

they had taken an oath to support the Consti

tution of the Confederate States. As hereto

Government in the seceded States.

fore stated, there was not a single legal State

Democratic party said, recognize these State Governments, and let them be restored to the

Union, as they were before the war, with all their rights, slavery included. Mr. Lincoln.

in order to stop the war, in 1862, proposed to the people of the South, that if they would

On the termination of the war we found in

ln's immortal proclamation-a proclama

the South four millions of people-colored people-then free, and made so by Mr. Lin-

ment of that day.

equality before the law.

my reasons.

ng to that party which secured the adopt

From the Fearint dri

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor-William P. Coons.
Marshal-Henry Johnson.
Deputy Marshal (C. B. Warbbington.

Deputy Marsad C. B. Warbbington.
Clerk-Will. T. Payne.
Treasurer-W. C. Saddler.
Assessor-Jas. L. Hunt.
Collector-M. McCardle,
Wharfmaster-Mike Brown.
Wood and Coal Inspector-Win. Davis.
Market Master-Win. Edmonds.
Alms House Keeper-Win. Mills.
City Undertakers—Stone & Collins. MEMBERS CITY COUNCIL. President-Robert A. Cochran.
First Ward-S. N. Howe.
W. S. Bridges,
Dr. G. W. Martin.
Second Ward-J. H. Rains,
R. A. Cochran,
J. M. Stockton,
Third Ward-Dr. Jno. M. Dnke,
W. J. Ross,
Al. Cochran.

Fourth Ward—W. W. Tudor. Jas, Rice. Geo. W. Tudor. Fifth Ward—J. H. Hall, P. B. Vanden, Wm. Ireland. MASONIC DIRECTORY.

Fourth Ward-W. W. Pike,

Maysville Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar Stated Convocation, 4th Monday in each month M. H. Smith, Commander. B. Gibson, Recorder.

Maysville Council, No. 36, Stated Communica-tions, Tuesday after 4th Monday in March, June, September and December. L. Stine, P. J. G. M. A Billstine, Recorder. Maysville Chapter, No. 9, Stated Communications, 3d Monday in each month.

W. N. Howe, H. P. J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

J. B. Gibson, Secretary.

Confidence Lodge, No. 52, Stated Communications, 1st Monday in each month.

W. H. Smith, W. M. J. B. Gibson, Secretary. Mason Lodge, No. 342, Stated Communications ad Monday in each month. M. C. Russel, W. M. J. Lloyd, Secretary.

Sardis Lodge, No. 196, Stated Communications en, or after full moon, in every month. Jas. S. Bratton, W. M. Thos. Y. Dobyns, Secretary. CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Christian Church, Elder J. B. McGinn, Pastor, Service Lord's day at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer Meeting, Thersday at 7 p. m. Thersday at 7 p. m. Presbyterian Church, (Synod) Rev. J. E. Spillman, Pastor. Services alternate Sundays at their church building on Court street, at Il o'clock a. am. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Burday School at 9 a. m.

Presbyterian Church, (Gen. Assembly,) Rev Mc-McCampbell Ministor. Service salternate Sabaths at their church building on corner of 34 and Court streets at 10% o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock. Sabath school at 9 o'clock.

bath school at 9 o'clock.

Baptist Church, Dr. A. W. Chambliss, Pastor.

Bervice Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p.

ta. Prayer meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock p. m.

M. E. Church, South, Rev. J. Rand, Pastor.

Bervices Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 o'clock.

m. Sunday school at 9 o'clock a. m. Prayer

meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

M. E. Church, North, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Pastor.

Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 7 o'clock,

p. m. Prayor meeting, Thursday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Church of Nativity (Episcopal) Rev. R. H. Weller, Rector. Sunday Services, at 10% o'clock, a. m. and at 7 pm. Sunday School, 9 o'clock s. m. Prayer meeting, Friday at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Catholic Church, Rev. Father Glorieux, Pastor. Services Sunday at Il o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Law Cards.

LAW CARD. BARRIBON BAYLOR. TAYLOR & GILL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

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Leaving the foot of Main street—leaves Cinsinnati every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,
at 12 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Portsmouth every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M.
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N. B. The St. James has superior accommodations for stock BIG SANDY AND CINCINNATI. The new light draught passenger steamer,

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Passes up at I A. M. Passes down at 10 P. M.

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JOB PRINTING

at the MAYSVILLE BAGLE offer IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE AAT tion that will immortalize the name of Abra-

R WRRKIY MAYSVILLE BA

VQLUME LII.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1870.

ham Lincoln, and cause him to be gratefully remembered by the people of this country, as Hon. Geo. M. Thomas. Louisa, Ky., Monday, October 10, 1570. millions of white people in that countryrace for Congress. I had received a large number of letters from friends living in the various county composing the district, urging me to become a candidate. I had been waited upon by many persons and requested by them to make the race. When I got to Catlettsburg on Saturday night, I found that my Republican friends there were determined that I should run, and when I armined the Government. I have large the country—ignorant, loved the Union and were loyal to the Government, and over two hundred thousand of their race had fought in the armies of the Republic. What must be done with the two races of people? The Democrats as director the friends of the Union to slad very; return them to their masters, who were trying to destroy the Government. I have large the country—in the Government of the Go turned the colored people, set free, to slavery that the Government would have been dis-

has kindly and freely granted to me the use of the Court House, to address you this evenof the Court House, to address you this even-ing, for which act of kindness I feel much in-cede to the poorest man in this land of ours. The Republican party decided to be just to rights of citizenship had attached, and, I con tend that the government had no right to de-prive the colored citizen of his rights. It I am a candidate for a seat in the Congress would have been in violation of that provis ion of the Constitution which says that the United States s! all guarantee to each State a Republican form of government. The govunanimous wish of the Republicans of this district that I should do so.

In announcing myself as a candidate, I do not wish any man to misunderstand my position may be additionable to the content of the Union of civil and political rights.—
Such a Government would not be republicant form of government. The government could not confer all power to the ending of the Union of civil and political rights.—
Such a Government would not be republicant form of government. The government could not confer all power to the ending of the Union of civil and political rights.—

Such a Government. Such a Government would not be republican. Then again, taxation without representation is tyranny. You have no right to tax a man and make him fight belong to that party which, by a series of Ex-ecutive and Legislative acts, broke the chains the army and support the government and lifted from the depths of chattilhood to the summit of citizenship and equal civil and politsummit of citizenship and equal civil and political rights, four and a half millions of slaves ment. A Government that taxes one half and bondmen. I belong to that party which raised money in unlimited measure, created political rights is a despotism and not a Republic. The Republican party restored the powerful navies, organized vastarmies, which lought many bloody battles, and after four years conflict, crushed the most unjustifiable enemies of the country to all their rights except as to a certain class holding office. the States have been restored to the Union with Republic in governments. The Union as been firmly established upon the immuta-

> UNIVERSAL AMNESTY AND IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, And now that great and liberal party propose universal amnesty and impartial suf-frage. I say, let all men both rich and poor, white and black, who are citizens of the country exercise this great and glorious privilege, and I say further, let all men who are eligible, hold office, if the people elect them. The man who went into the rebel army and fought bravely for his principles is more to be trust ed than the enemy of the country who re ained in our midst, received our protection and plotted treason against our government. If the Democratic party want to run General ee or Jeff Davis for President I say let them do it, and if a majority of the people of the United States vote for and elect them, I will submit. Remove all restrictions and you will remove all irritation.

ble principles of right and justice.

THE NATIONAL DERT.

You all recollect that in the Presidential ontest of 1856, the Democratic cry was to I desire to call your attention to the Na vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge to save the Union. They all admitted that Fillmore was the best man, but they said he could not onal Debt. If there had been no war there yould have been no national debt hanging over us. Who caused it? The enemies and not the friends of the government. Mr. Lin coln was elected in 1860. Before he took his voted for Fillmore. You know the result of the election. The people were carried away with seat several States had seceded and with drawn their Senators and Representatives from the Congress of the United States and the cry to save the Union. Now, I put the ques-tion to every person here: What did Buchanan to to save the Union? He did not go out of had left the Republican party in a majority office until the 4th of March, 1861. Before that time seven States had seceded and organized a Provisional Government at Montron. ized a Provisional Government at Montgom- ery in the States and that they would secede They had captured, or taken posession of most of the forts and public property of the Government in the seceded States. They had organized an army with the avowed purpose of marching upon Washington and capturing the Capitol of your country. What was Buchanan doing all this time? He was silent expectator; he quietly tooked on while n time to save the institution. They further that Jefferson and the framers of the Constitution had made a great mistake in incorporating into the Constitution two ideas -one of universal freedom and the other of slavery. That they intended to build their government upon the great leading central a silent spectator; he quietly looked on while the conspirators were preparing to tear down idea of African slavery; in other words they believed that capital ought to own labor. I the great temple of American liberty. It is true that he said to them that they had no agree with them that the founders of govern ment did make a mistake in establishing right to secede from the Union; but, at the the government upon two leading ideas.— Such a government cannot stand. The two ame time, he added that if they did secede. he had no right to bring them back into the ideas will constantly war on each other, un Union. In his course, Buchanan was sustained by the leaders of the Democratic party, til one or the other prevails. If our forefa-thers had established our government upon North and South. Abraham Lincoln was the immutable principles of equality and justice and universal freedom to all men, they sworn into office on the 4th day of March, 1861. I had the pleasure of seeing him at would have saved us the lives of five hundred thousand of our citizens. We would not 1861, as he was going on to Washington. Afhave had any war. We would not have had ter he was sworn into office, he said to the three hundred thousand widows and orphans in our land. Ah! what a curse slavery has people of the South that the issue of peace or war was with them; that he did not intend to been to this land. It blasted the fairest pormake war upon them or interfere with their established institutions; that he had taken an tion of our country and paralyzed the energies of our people. It made Presidents and oath which was registered in heaven to sup-port and defend the Constitution; that they Vice Presidents, Congressmen and Julges of the Supreme Courts. It controlled every dead not taken an oath to destroy the Constipartment of the government. All parties tution of their country. I desire to call your attention to the fact, that upon the 4th day the South had to worship slavery. The minds of our young men were dwarfed. There was of March, 1861, the Democratic party had no free thought upon that subject Free speech was denied every where in the South. possession of every department of the Gov-ernment; they had the President and Vice Slavery controlled the Church and State in the South. Slavery controlled the Federal government four fifths of its political exist-President on their side; they had a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives and they had the Supreme Court of the United nce up to 1860. From 1789 up to 1836 the States to decide the laws that they might pass North had only controlled the executive department of the Government eight years. Constitution. With every department of the Government under their control they permitted Yet the North paid the most taxes and had much the largest population and an equal seven States to secede and to organize an inde-pendent and hostile Government within the ter-

the Republicans in power. What did they do to avert the terrible civil war then threatened? The North hated slavery, It was a part of their education. But in order to satisfy the South and prevent the great conflict be he sent the old veteran, General Scott, to South Carolina, to stop the secession move-1861, passed a resolution by the requisite majority submitting to the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United ty did when they were in power. What has that party done since 1861 to entitle them to your support? They opposed the war—I mean the leaders, for the great mass of the States, guaranteeing slavery in the States for-ever, and providing that Congress never should have the power to interfere with slavery. This proposition was sent to all the people were always right; the party opposed the issuing of greenbacks and formation of States. Kentucky and Ohio and some other States adopted the amendment; but South Carolina speaking through her Representative men said that Congress might send to them a blank sheet of paper with not a line written upon it and that they could not write upon that blank sheet of paper the condition by which they would ever return to the Union. ed all the acts of Congress securing to the colored man civil and political rights and All the seven seceded States rejected the proposition. It failed. The South would not accept any reasonable settlement. I will state here that it is a remarkable fact, that the war commenced with a proposition to When the rebellion collapsed in 1865, there was not one legal State Government in the perpetuate slavery forever in the Republic, and that it ended with a proposition to abolish slavery throughout the country. The South rejected the first and accepted the las prop-Take the State of South Carolina; she seceded in December 1860, and then organized a new State Government. The Constitution of the United States requires every State Officer, before he enters upon the duties of his makes the wrath of men praise him.

amount of intellect.

But the war came and the government was compelled to defend itself or submit to derision. Vast armies had to be organized and brought into the field, subsisted and paid; an immense navy had to be created. dier, the widow and the orphan had to be paid. Thus the public debt was created, and it must be paid according to the contract. There must be no repudiation. This nation cannot afford to be dishonest.
On the first day of March 1869 the public

debt of the United States, less amount of cash in the treasury according to the official statement, was \$2,525,463,260 01,
On the first day of July, 1870 the public

Total decrease from June 30, to September 1, 1870...... From March 4, 1809 to June 30, 70.

Total decrease since Nov. 4, 1869

long as civilization and Republican institu-tions last upon this continent. Cyrus, Casar and Napoleon are remembered for the injury that they have done the human race: Abra-1869, showing a gain of nearly \$38,000,000. that they have done the human race: Apra-ham Lincoln will be remembered because he liberated four millions of human beings, and liberated four millions of American citi-more than \$29,000,000, thus showing an inof more than sixty seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of General Grant's ad-ministration, the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. ring the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's administration they were more than four hun-dred and sixty-nine millions showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dol-lars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed all Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and graced in the eyes of the civilized world What pinted Democrats where he could do so. every man, woman and child to the Govern-ment under which they live. How can that The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinion and conduct had upon them, were seen in be done? By making all men equal before loss of scores of millions of dollars the law and securing to them equal civil and political rights. I do not demand any law of revenue in those years. The largest determined and and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office who are earnestly devoted to his economical policy."

REDUCTION OF TAXATION. I read from same statement: "During the ecent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than \$75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two-and-a-half per cent. on all incomes above \$2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents pound; on coffee from five to three cents. and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Factor Lillians amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent bonds for those of a lower rate of interest to the amount of \$26,000,000 a year.-While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction of the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its ex-penditures, its debts and its taxation, are so

fearfully large. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES--1869-70. The receipts for the last fiscal year, to-wit: for the year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:

..\$194,538,374 44 ... 184,899,856 49 ... 3,350,4£1 76 ... 28,466,864 94 om Internal Revenue...... om Sales of Public Lands. from Miscellaneous Sour ,9411,255,477 63 The nette expenditures of the Government luring the same period, were: For civil and miscellaneous ... Indians and pension..... Interest on public debt... Total....

Excess of receipts... \$119,131,425 45 This sum, and the sum indicated by the de-

crease of cash in in the treasury, were used purchase and redemption of the public COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.

The expenditures in currency, in-cluding, war items, for the year ending March 31, 1869, 11 months of which were under Johnson, \$ 348,656,245 85

\$ 292,124,052 18 aving under Grant \$ 56,532,193 67 I have not time to dwell upon this subject; at it is a fact, admitted by all candid men. that we are rapidly paying off the public deb and reducing taxes.

What will the Democratic party do if they get the power in this country? Will they re-pudiate that debt and cut off the pension of the widow and orphan? Many of their leadng men are in favor of repudiation. But that party will never succeed upon the idea of repudiation. The great mass of the peo ple of both political parties are honest, and do not desire to disgrace their country by re-

THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS If the Democrats succeed, will they repeal or disregard the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution? Can they succeed upon a proposition of that kind before the people? Never! Can a party long exist which proposes to return four millions of people to slavery, and to disfranchise six hundred thousand voters of the Republic?-Suppose that they do succeed, and undertake to re-enslave the colored man, what will be the result? It will bring war -terrible warsucceed. They cannot succeed. The proposition is contrary to the ideas of the age in which we live. It is contrary to civilization and Christianity. You might as well try to dam up this beautiful river, and change its But I said that the South seceded and left course and make it run from here to Piketon as to try to convince the people of this coun try that they ought to re-enslave the black nan. Ideas govern the world. An idea onc flung into the world cannot be covered up by sophistry or crushed out by opposition. we want is, free thought, free speech, and a wish to disturb the settlement. They want peace. The restoration of slavery means war. They went to war for an idea. They have ac cepted the situation in good faith, and intend honestly to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the 13th, 14th and 15th

SOCIAL EQUALITY. But our Democratic friends say that universal suffrage will bring social equality with the colored race. I tell you that freedom and equality before the law will forever destroy social negro equality. Voting does not make men socially equal. No man is my equal, or your equal, unless he makes himself so by his conduct and course of life. The colored man does not demand, and does not expect social equality. All he demands is equality before the law. But some Democrats say that negroes will marry white women. If they do, whose fault is it! Certainly not the But, I say, that it will not happen. It is a direct imputation upon the fair ladies of our land to say that they need law to prevent them from marrying a negro. Why, it is almost impossible for our young men to capture them, after long months of pleasant and agreeable courtship, and they certainly would not marry a negro when there are so many intelligent young white men in the country. No; it is all stuff; miserable demaspectable white man in the country, if you do not like him. The black man is not coming debt had been so diminished as to amount to into your house unless you invite him, and if \$17.031,123.74 the white man keeps away from his house, there will be no social equality.

But they say that the black man has been elected to office. So he has. Have we a

right to complain of the action of the people in the South because they elect colored men to office in the South? The Democrats in Tennessee made a new Constitution for that State, a short time ago, and inserted in that instrument a clause providing for universal for coining ten-dollar gold pieces and silver platform and shot himself through the head, was prepared, she fared very well in this Good Woned When

THE TARIFF.

you are all interested in, and that is the tar-iff. Upon that subject I have no new ideas; I am not a new convert; I was a Henry Clay Whig, and was taught to believe that the true interest of this country required that American manufactures, should be encouraged and protected. The last Congress reduced the duty on iron from \$9 to \$7 per ton. Iron men in Greenup and Boyd tell me that if the duty is reduced much lower that they will have to op; the most of the Furnaces would stop if the duty was reduced to \$5; and if reduced to

What would be the result? Who would ing man? It would be the laboring man who of employment, and weald have to emigrate to some other country. The farmer would alse suffer, in losing a home market for his is one with which you are all so well acquainted. I am opposed to any further reduction CONCLUSION.

I have to say to the old men of 1861: We ave divided on the question of slavery in You thought we were advancing too rapidly. You were honest in your views. But the question has been settled. We want peace. Let us again unite and defeat the party which proposes to re-open the question of reconstruction and the slavery issue. Old Whigs and Jackson Democrats can unite upon the issues which we present to the country. Let us look to the future. The past will never re-turn. Bind up the wounds and heal the animosities engendered by the late unfortunate conflict; and let us all unite in the grand effort of making our Government and country the greatest and freest on earth.

Origin of the Phrase "Acanowledging

the Corn." Hon. Andrew Stewart, who has been de feated for Congress in the Westmoreland district (XXI), of Pennsylvania, was in Congress when Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were there, and advocated protection. He recently made a speech, in which he referred to the fact. At the same time he related an incident which gave the origin of the well-known phrase, "I acknowledge the corn."

it. I was trying to show to the farmers of the country that they were purchasing foreign agicultural productions in the form of goods, man life which would have been in no dan while they leave their own produce at home ger from his hand had be been perfectly so-without a market. I said, Ohio, Indiana, and her and self-possessed, and also that he drank the intoxicating liquor merely for sen-Kentucky sent their haystacks, cornfields, and sual gratification or exhibitation, and not for stimulating some meditated crime, then they

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, jumped up and said:

"Why that is absurd. Mr Speaker, I call the gentleman to order. He is stating an absurdity. We never send ha; stacks or cornfields to New York or Philadelphia.' "Well," I said, "what do you send?"

"Why, horses, mules, cattle and hogs." "Well, what makes your horses, mules, cattle and hogs? You feed a hundred dollars worth of hay to a horse; you just animate and get upon the top of your haystack and ride it to market. [Laughter.] How is it with your cattle? You make one of them carry fifty patory insanity, without any definition of manufacture, worth of have and grass to the Eastern manufacture or any other allusion to appel manufacture. dollars' worth of hay and grass to the Eastern market.'

"Mr. Wickliffe, you send a hog worth ten dol-lars to an Eastern market; how much corn pect on the facts and the law; for transient does it take at 33 cents per. bushel to fatten

"Then you put that thirty bushels of corn into the shape of a hog and make it walk off to the Eastern market.'

Mr. Wickliffe jumped up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the corn." A Romantic Incident of the War.

In the blooming, beautiful, balmy May of 1863, one of those broad battle stained years never to be forzotten, Gen. Tilghman fell, subject; and, consequently the Court's present dead, at the battle of Champion Hill termission of it was misleading, and the vertermission of it was misleading. gallantly struggling in defense of cherished where he fell, and the sad earth drank his blood with greedy thirstiness. But upon that principles. His life ebbed away on the spot immediate spot grew a peach tree that reached maturity while its roots steeped themselves red color. The tree was transplanted and is now in the orchard of Dr. John L. Hebron, the appointed counsel offered on the trial the of this county. The propagations of the same following instruction: "The jury are in are also of the same peculiar color. There is certainly something very remarkable about | did the killing charged, yet if they be fess that they do look and even (to us) smell

The Lord's Prayer. A maiden knelt in the twilight hour and gazed on her child while sleeping her long last sleep, a smile wreathing her soft lips, and white hands folded across that still and verts the passions and blinds the reason, as pulseless heart and kneeling there, the living beside the dead she prays; "Thy will be done." As the early beams of the Orient gilds the sleeping land, a widow with her suffering little ones, chilled by poverty and woe, bows at the throne of grace and fervently distributed with the passions and blinds the reason, as it often does, a good man may without provocation be unconsciously precipitated into a crime which he had never meditated, and which he never could have attempted when perfectly sober and self-possessed. To hang him would be a cruel penalty for being drunk—to excuse him would encourage vice and the should be a cruel penalty for being drunk—to excuse him would encourage vice and bows at the throne of grace and fervently disturb social order and security. prays; "Give us this day our daily bread." be punished, but not as the secret assassin or An aged father, as his loved and loving boys highway murderer. The crime in this case goes forth from his parental care to brave the monstrous and mysterious. cold frowns of life, kneels beside him on the eve of his departure, and pleads. "Lead scious of the act or its guilt; or it may have him not into temptation, but deliver him from from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the been prompted by momentary illusion, or blind passion, beyond control. Why else was the brutal act done? And if so done, the galpower, and the glory, for ever, Amen."

John French, a religiously deranged young ought to have defined malice express and imman, of Hagerstown, Maryland, recently felt plied, and discriminated between murder and himself dutifully bound to undertake a special task which could only be accomplished after cut the boy's throat, his being drunk at the fasting forty days and forty nights. And he time is no legal excuse, nor even mitigating eircumstance, if that condition, however stultifying, was the offspring of meditated crime. effort made to induce him to eat during that time utterly failed, and those who were in close contact with him all the time say that not a mouthfull of tood passed his lips. Strategy, mouthfull of tood passed his lips. Strategy, after persuasion exhausted itself, was resorted goguery; a mean appeal to the low prejudices of the people. Social equality is not, and cannot be governed by law. The white people in this country are not, never have been, ple in this country are not, never have been, that their presence was unknown to all but doubt the imputed malice, they should rationally that their presence was unknown to all but to by his friends; tempting fruit and other might consider it with all the other facts con himself, yet he refrained from partaking of them in every instance. A few days before the expiration of the forty days he was comvite into your house any person you please, and you can order out of your house the most rethem in every instance. A few days before the expiration of the forty days he was compelled to take to his bed, and after the forty days he was fed with great care, but his system had sunk too deeply to recuperate, so that he died a few days ago.

NUMBER 40

The following is an extract from the opin case of Smith vs. Commonwealth, in which Judge Robertson laid down the doctrine of insanity, arising from intoxication. The decision in this case is also delivered by Judge

involved in the instructions; and that is con-\$3, as proposed by Mr. Wells, all the furnaces in this Congressional district would be closted, the appellant was drunk, which fact, acsuffer most, the man of capital or the labor- cording to the case of Smith vs. Commonwealth, 1 Duvall, to which we adhere, may, would suffer most. He would be thrown out under peculiar circumstances, repelling malice, reduce the grade of crime from murder to manslaughter. But this mitigating ten-dency of intoxication is not allowable stock and produce. But it is unnecessary for when that condition of mind has been prome to discuss this question any further, as it duced for the purpose of stimulating a med when that condition of mind has been proitated felony, or when it is known to excite homicidal or other destructive passions, because such an inebriate, hostis humani generis, evinces express malice. But when, in the absence of any such aggravating circumstances a responsible being, drunk from accident or mere sensuality, takes human life without rational inotive, and which he never would have attempted, but always would have revolted at when sober and self-poised, the principle in the decision in Smith vs. Commonwealth allows the jury to consider the abnormal condition of the mind and pa sions so superinduced as a circumstance which, while it should not excuse, may tend to repel the implication of malice essential to the crime

In this case it appears that the appellant in the day of the homicide, had gove to Burington, and there drinking much liquor, and trying to buy the tincture of cantharides, he acted and talked strangely, and, returning homeward, cut the boy's throat without any maginable motive, unless he killed him to onceal a meditated crime on another. But here is now no clew to the evidence to alw the imputation of such a horrible motive Proof that he was drunk was pertinent in this state of case as a circumstance helping to ac-count for an act otherwise mysteriously inexplicable, and the jury had a right to weigh that fact, and give it is proper effect on the question of malice if the jury, on all the fac's, had believed that when he killed the boy the appellant had no actual malice, and In 1828—forty-two years ago—this subject also met, without knowing or having from was before Congress, and we were discussing experience cause to apprehend that what he it. I was trying to show to the farmers of the transient deliciem, or so influence the pas ions or unhinge the mind as to jeopard humight and perhaps ought to have found that there was no implied malice, and that, therefore, appellant was not guilty of murder for which he should be hung, but of manslaught-er only for which he should be sent to the penitentiary. This we consider both sound philosophy and good law; and when prudently applied, it illustrates the general principle set forth in Smith vs. Commonwealth. On the trial several witnesses testified that

when much excited by liquor, appellant be came partially delirious, gave way to violent passions and irsane illusions, often imagin-ing that "somebody was after him," and twice ant's mental condition than that implied by the instruction on insanity as an excuse for sanity produced by his voluntary act would not, as the instruction implied, excuse but at the utmost only extenuate the homicide from murder to manslaughter. Proof of his being drunk could be available to him only for such extenuation, whether his intoxication caused ternporary delirium or not, without resulting in technical insanity. It might, however, have been such as to reduce the grade of erime so unaccountable, by helping to repel impifed malice. What he needed most, therefore, was a specific and full instruction on the subject of mitigation, and not of excuse. But the instructions as given, excluding dict, as rendered, was the inevitable consequence, unless he was insane.

facts, and this was peculiarly proper in a case so sudden and hurried, and especially ed maturity while its roots steeped themselves as the court, having appointed counsel to de in the martyr's blood. Singular to relate, fend, should have presented sua sponte to jury the leaves and fruit of this tree are a blood all the law to which the appellant was entitled But though the argument in this court has not discussed the mitigating principle; yet structed that if they believe from the evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the prisoner this. We have seen the leaves, and must con-fess that they do look and even (to us) smell offense from murder to manslaughter." That like blood. The fact can be witnessed by proposition might have been misunderstood or misapplied without some qualifications as upon this country once more. They will not those taking the trouble.—Vicksburg Herald. to the degree of drunkenness, and also as to the counteracting hypothesis of getting drunk to stimulate crime, or of the appellant's knowledge of the probability that lirium or destructive passion would "Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be outsuggesting any modification or giving any thy name." A mother in deep agony of grief this there was an inadvertent omission which may have been prejudicial to the appellant.

The perpetrator may have been uncon-

lows is not, but imprisonment is, the legal retribution. Then we think the Circuit Court manslaughter, and then instructed the jury in substance and effect that if the accused was the cause of the homicide, which other-wise would not have been perpetrated, they may have been, would have been more satisfactory to all concerned, and far more assuring that justice had been fairly and fully done according to the law of the land.

P. Harris, an old counterfeiter and leader on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad last Sat- Mrs. K. says that the Indians had a plenty of a gang, was arrested at New Orleans on urday, when he was informed that his wife to eat during her captivity, and that with the Monday night. He had with him implements was dead. He immediatly went out upon the exception of the manner in which her food producing instant death.

sertion.
Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitomaly.
Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitomaly.
Obituary notices ten cents per line.
The privileges extended to annual advertisers will estrictly confined to their own business, and advertisements occupying more space than contracted or, or advertisements foreign to the legitimate usines of the contracting parties, will be charged or extra at our published rates. CROP AND MARKET REPORT. [From the Country Gentleman.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS

A ivertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each inser-tion after the first. Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

WHEAT

Some time since I quoted a despatch from

New York to the Chicago Tribune, to the effect that "the existence is very apparent of an effort on that part of the bears here to impress on the country that the market is short-The only contestable question in the record within the range of our appellant power, is ly to be glutted, and reports to this effect are

being industriously circulated." Shortly after this the Tribune and Herald of New York came out with statements to the effect that we have a very large crop of wheat; and similar reports have been seen in many other papers. How much reports can be turned against the wheat market in this country, allowable is shown in a late editorial in the Herald. This article refers to a dispatch from London announcing that correspondents find that the most anxious consideration of France and Germany is that of food, not only for the coming winter, but for all next year. In Germany, Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse, they are anxious inquirres as to the ability of America to furnish supplies; and it is said that these countries will have to draw heavily on us. The crops of this year have been used up or lestroyed, and only imperfect preparations nade for those of next year. This article would be very encouraging to our farmers, did not the Herald go on to state that we have abundance to spare, and can supply the demand at low prices, even going so far as to say the Department reports that we have very large crops. This would be sufficiently dis-couraging, if the article should be only circuated in this country, but it is made to serve as reliable information, and so depress prices

abroad. I am glad to find that I am not alone n opinion as to the effects in other countries. The Hearth and Home, speaking of such statements, . says: "The evil effect of these xaggerated estimates of the crops is first seen the British markets, which to a considerable extent control those of our country. We have often observed that an article in some of the American newspapers, giving a glowing description of the coming harvest, and which have no effect whatever on the markets here. would be copied into the English papers and e used to keep down prices, and this re-acts our own markets." As prices should be verned by supply and demand, and as men England, who are interested in buying cheap, of course eagerly seize and use such eports from such leading papers as the Herald and Tribune, to show that there are enormous supplies, no wonder prices continue so much lower than a short crop and a great war

would appear to warrant. One word in regard to our crop of wheat In a close observation of all reports and accounts, I see nothing to alter the estimates of the crop heretofore given. I not only think the Department estimates of the decrease (48,000,000 bushels) fully low enough, but shall not be surprised if the earlier estimates of the Tribune of 55,000,000 bushels decrease shall turn out the nearest correct. I am also confident that the exports of the year will again show my opinions very nearly correct as in regard to the crop of 1869. The falling Then I came to the hog question. Said I: homicide, and which was more favorable in off in receipts and exports already begins to show that this must be the case.

> We present below a list of the several Govrnors of Kentucky, from the foundation of

the Commonwealth to the present time: Isaac Shelby, 1792 to 1796. James Garrard, 1796 to 1804.

Christopher Greenup, 1804 to 1808. Chas. Scott, to 1808 to 1812

Isaac Shelby, 1812 to 1816. 6. George Madison, 1816 to -

Gabriel Slaughter, 1816 to 1820. John Adair, 1820 to 1824

9. Joseph Desha, 1824 to 1828

Thomas Metcalf, 1828 to 1832. John Breathitt, 1832 to 1834, died Feb.

21, 1834 12. James T. Morehead, 1834 to 1836. Lieut.

13. James Clark, 1836 to 1839, died Sept. 27,

14. Charles A. Wickliffe, 1839 to 1840 .-Lieut. Gov, acting. 15. Robert P. Letcher, 1840 to 1844.

William Owsley, 1844 to 1848
 John J. Crittenden. 1848 to 1850; re-

signed July 31, 1850. 18. John L. Helm, 1850 to 1851. Lieut

Gov., acting. 19. L. W. Powell, 1851 to 1855.

C. S. Morehead, 1855 to 1859.
 B. Magoffin, 1959 to 1862, resigned Aug.

19, 1862. 22. James F. Robinson, 1861 to 1863.-

Speaker Senate, acting. Thomas E Bramlette, 1863 to 1867.

24. John L. Helm, 1867, from Sept. 3, to Sept. 8, when he died. 25, John W. Stevenson, elected Lieutenant

Governor in 1867, and Governor in 1869. The Cartersville (Ga) Express says; "The Messrs. Athertons commenced a year or two ago to spin cotton-they located in Pikens power. Commencing on a small scale, without much means, but with unbounded energy

and skill, they are now so far advanced and have been so successfu! that they are now shipping their splendid yarn to Philadelphia. We saw several bales at our depot, beautifully packed, bound with iron ties and destined Melancholy announcements like the follow ing are daily appearing in the German papers: 'In our deep and inexpressible sorrow we give notice to our dear relations, friends,

acquaintances that it has pleased Almighty God to call away our dear, youngest, beloved and hopeful sons, Rudolph and Oswald, officers in the Third Westphalian regiment of infantry, in the flower of their age. They both died on the 16th inst., in the battle of Mars-le Tour, the death of heroes for King and country. Rudolph was struck by a ball while storming the position of the enemy at the head of his company, at the moment that he was calling to his men, Forward my child-ren! Oswald, who was taking an order to the first line of shooters, was killed in the act. V. Arnim and his wife, Wetzlar.

The Atlanta Intelligencer says: "We saw a veritable Brother Jonathan yesterday, all the way from 'Vairmont,' with a blue umbrella, a carpet-bag, a jack-knife in one hand and a white pine stick in the other. He came down to see what'ye darned seceshes kin do' in the way of a tair. We like him for his simplicity, quaint manners, and sound prac-

Mrs. Kizor and her two children, who were captured some six or eight weeks ago in Mon-A Mr. Nichols, of Virginia, who has been turned home. They were ransomed by the absent from home some time, was returning authorities at Fort Sill for the sum of \$600.

PRISTRIVED BITT SECONDARY

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS N. GREEN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE OFFICE-COURT STREET.

FOR CONGRESS

Hon. JOHN M. RICE.

OF LAWRENCE.

The letters of Secretary J. D. Cox re fusing to permit the clerks in the Department of the Interior to be arbitrarily assessed for the purpose of raising a corruption fund with which to influence the State elections do him honor. No matter by whom inaugurated or by whom encouraged the system is evil in itself and pernicious in its results. If the salaries of the clerks are larger than they earn and larger than they need for their support, they should be reduced, so that the burden of taxation may fall more lightly upon the people. To make the salaries larger them to contribute the surplus to an elecsupport of themselves and their familie President GRANT differed from the Secretary in this matter is an additional evidence of the low moral standard by which his actions are controlled.

A correspondent of the Lexington would be very glad to see it built and Dispatches received since the above ville had nothing to do.

1000100 We thought it better that WM. E. AR-THUR should withdraw from the race for Congress in the Covington District, so that the Democrats might unite on some one who had not been involved in the acrimonious contests between himself and Col. THOMAS L. JONES. But he did not do so and it is now too late. We hope that the Democrats of the District will give him a unanimous support. Let them consent to waive for the present all recoltheir principles without regard to any other question. ARTHUR is a man of talent and will make them a creditable representative.

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

ican Commissioner, has returned to this city. The Commission has had a large number of claims under considerationamounting in all to six hundred millions of dollars-and up to the close of the late sitin the time to which claimants were limitthus far been allowed, and as a large proportion of those which have been received are represented to be exceedingly unsubstantial, if not positively frivolous, in charmeet with little favor.

Many of the cases are said to be highly strikingly romantic. Nearly, if not quite, all of them involve nice questions of puball of them involve nice questions of pub-lie law, and as the more important cases shut up in Paris, and he would rejoice that will require minute, patient, and impartial France investigation, it is likely the sittings of the tion, exaggerated as it may perhaps be, but it Commission will be indefinitely protracted. must not be inferred that Bazaine would rath-The problem before it is to do exact jus. er conclude a peace favorable to the Napoltice to each claimant and at the same time, true interests of his country. There is no to keep a vigilant eye upon the national exchequer. But the powers of the Commission are large, its duties clear, its decisions final; and to all—except disappointed claimants—its proceedings will no dent be aminorily satisfactory. doubt be eminently satisfactory.

Senator Morton has declined the Embassy to the Court of St. James, and his resignation was approved and accepted by the President. It was dictated by the desire to prevent an election of a Democrat to the Senatorship from Indiana which where indeed his reception has been the coldwould have been made vacant by Mor-Ton's acceptance of the foreign mission.

D. L. SNEED and CHAS. AMOS. Judges that the CZAR designs negotiating a sep-Knoxville, Tennessee, and J. B. HYKILL, East. reported at the instance of E. CAMP, Uni- BAZAINE capitulated Metz on last Thurswith holding office contrary to the provis- of the result by the King of Prussia, viz: ions of the Fourteenth Amendment. It This morning Bazaine and Metz capitula is probable the Supreme Court wil! adjourn ted, with one hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including twenty thousand sick and

20th inst. delivered an important opinion on the belligerent power of the Confederate States as follows: "The opinion demonstrate and determines that the late war was a public and civil war; that the same belligerent rights which belonged to the government of the United States attached to the Confederate government, and the Confederate States had the same power to make war, take and appropriate property, provide a currency, and all other similar acts which could rightfully be exercised by a sovereign State at war; and that the United States had no power te determine the unseasonableness or unreasonableness of the measures adopted by the government of the Confederate States in its conduct of the war; and its power to capture and destroy its enemies and their property was as complete as belonged to the United States government."

WILLIS B. MACHEN would like to be Governor of Kentucky, but the Fourteenth Amendment is in the way. He intends to apply for a removal of his disabilities by Congress, and should he be Tours have issued a proclamation denouncsuccessful he will be ready to be sacrificed on the gubernational altar. JOHN YOUNG than necessary so asto give the clerks an Brown is canvassing the State for the for the restoration of the Emperor; and unearned and unneeded sum to enable nomination. JAMES B. McCREERY, of Richmond, declines the honor of a nomithem to contribute the surplus to an elec-tioneering fund for a party is to make the nation for Lieutenaut Governor. He is tions have commenced a movement in facountry pay the partisan expenses of the not of the constitutional age. Jos. W. vor of France. BISMARCK has issued a Radicals in demoralizing the people. On ALEXANDER hasn't declined yet, and we the other hand it is an outrage upon the don't suppose he will. While he could not clerks to force them to contribute any part | well afford to give up his practice for the of their earned salaries necessary to the Governorship, we don't believe he would decline the Lieutenant Governorship, for any purpose, and the consequence must which would occupy only about four be to impel them to dishonesty. That months of his time in four years. A good many papers are complimenting him, and day's journey, being needed for the susteperhaps there's something in it.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION.

The dispatches are still replete with rumors of peace negotiations, but noth-Statesman asserts that the Lexington and ing certain seems to be known of their Big Sandy Railroad would long since have progress. It is surmised that the action been completed had it not been for the lo- of GRANVILLE was precipitated by an intical opposition to it existing in Maysville. mation from BISMARCK that the Prussian It would be a remarkable logical feat if Government is now desirous of concluding the writer should demonstrate his state- arrangements for peace. The French ment to be true. It is not probable that journals jump at the conclusion that the he can assign a single good and true reason | Prussians feel uncomfortable at their sitfor his belief. In the first place neither uation in France and are therefore dispos-Maysville or Mason county were ever ex- ed to exact less humiliating terms. This pected to contribute a cent to the construc- thought emboldens them, and they exhort tion of that road. In the second place no their own Government to a courageous recounty that was ever asked or expected to sistance to all proposals for peace based DEO for the throne: contribute a cent to the Lexington and upon the cession of territory by France or Big Sandy Railroad was ever interested in upon any other terms wounding to the naany Maysville railroad enterprise, except tional pride. The French once so anxi-Fayette which voted a subscription to the ous for English intervention, now de-Lexington and Big Sandy and refused one | nounce England for her course and insist to the Maysville and Lexington railroad. that the action of GRANVILLE is taken in In the third place Maysville never exerted the interest of Prussia. If these proposior attempted to exert any influence upon tions fail from the truculence of either the people of any county, or any individu- party, the bombardment of Paris will comal in any county, to prevent them or him mence the first of November. A battle is subscribing to the Lexington and Big San- reported to be impending at Orleans, which dy Railroad. In the fourth place Mays- is occupied by a Prussian army numbering ville isn't opposed to the building of the 25,000. The French army of the Loire is Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, but said to be moving for an aggressive policy.

would try to intersect it at or about the state that the British Press despair of suc-Licking Cross Roads. In the fifth place cessful negotiations for peace, but that the the correspondent's statement isn't true in | Cabinet is still confident. The hitch seems whole or in part. In the sixth place the to be in the steadiness with which Prussia Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad failed insists on the cession of territory necessaof being built simply because the people ry to her protection against future aggres interested didn't furnish the money to sions from France. The authorities at build it, with which the people of Mays- Tours make much ado over an unimportant successful a sortie from Paris on the 21st, and rejoice over reported sickness in the Prussian camp. They claim success for GARIBALDI in a skirmish in the Vosges on Saturday, 22nd. The intelligence of the capitulation of Schlestadt, with 2,-400 men and 120 cannon, came from Eng lish sources.

> The reported peace negotiations have ended in smoke, as we feared they would The following statement is reported to have been authorized by EUGENIE, viz:

The Empress has not taken part in any one of the combinatione referred to, having for lection of the recent disputes and vote for their object either peace or an armistice. The salon at Chiselhurst has not become in any sense an official salon. It is still that of an exile, and if its doors are open to those who knock for admittance, it is not to afford a field for discussing peace or war. General Boyer, the envoy of Marshal Bazaine, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war, to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more The Mexican Commission having closed favor than were the emissaries of Bismarck its Fall sitting, Mr. WADSWORTH the Amer- on a previous occasion when a former envoy of the Prussian Chancellor came to propose peace, declaring that the King was disposed to content himself with two hundred and fiifty millions of francs, with the inhabitants of Strasburg included. The Empress replied with great energy, that so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of any ting many other claims were pressing for territory, she would hold aloof from every ne admission which had not been filed with- gotiation. The events of the last month have made no alteration, and so far as the efforts ed by the provisions of the treaty. Of the claims admitted, we believe that none have object to consult the Empress as to the pro-priety of surrendering Metz at this moment. That story is only one way of concealing the real object of General Boyer's journey. Marshal Bazaine is confident of the strength o' his position, and, as a General who has sufacter, it is to be presumed that the most of fered no defeat, and at the head of the only those which remain to be considered will French army which now exists, he thinks himself entitled to exercise not a little influence on the question whether peace shall be made or hostilities continue. He would gladly curious and interesting-in some instances | make himself indispensable; would gladly be the dictator with whom the enemy would have to treat, taking the lead both of the Govern should owe peace or victory to him, present difficulties, has contrived during the last few weeks to lead us astray. Prince Napoleon, who had taken sides with those who would perhaps have wished to induce the Empress to commit indiscretion, has his labor for his pains, while his violent recrimin ations against the Empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and cause him to quit Chiselhurst somewhat suddenly,

The Russian Government carefully holds aloof from participation in any of the ef-On Saturday writs of quo warranto forts of Great Britain to bring about an were served upon O. P. NICHOLSON, J. armistice, and it is apprehended from this of the Supreme Court, in session at arate treaty favorable to his designs in the

ted States Attorney. They are charged day. The following is the announcement

The Supreme Court of Tennessee on the their arms this afternoon. This is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked.

Having been placed in possession of Metz, the Press of Germany urge that it shall never be given back to the French. It is surmised that the surrender of Metz with the large army within its fortifications, thus relieving the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and permitting it to take part in the operations against Paris, will induce the French to reconsider their recent refusal of the German terms for an armistice. The Government at Tours on Friday made public the following official intelligence, viz:

"Bourg. October 28 .- A telegram from Basle announces that the Prussians have suffered a defeat between Mont Stillard and Be-sancon. They fied in disorder, taking with them fifty three wegons filled with wounded The Germans refuse to parole the

French officers taken at Metz because of evasion of his obligations by Gen. Du CROT. Large quantities of provisions arrive daily at Metz. The Government at ing the capitulation of Metz as treason on part of BAZAINE, designed as part of a plan encouraging the French to further resistance, assuming that other European nacircular letter to the foreign Ministers of the North German Confederation, directing them to call attention to the fact that further resistance by Paris must necessar- DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ily result in the starvation of hundreds of thousands of people, all the provisions of the surrounding country, for more than a nance of the German armies, who will not be able to supply a single day's provisions to the population of Paris when hunger prehended catastrophe will rest upon the French Provisional Government which, by refusing all propositions made to them after successful resistance is plainly hopeless, leaves Prussia no alternative except to push the seige. The Court of Vienna approves the candidature of the Duke of whatsoever. AOSTA for the Spanish Throne,

The North German Minister to Spain has been authorized to make the following GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE statement to the Spanish Government in regard to the nomination of Prince AMA-

"The King of Prussia having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding its future sovereign.

MARRIED.

GAITSKILL-WHITE-At the residence of the oride's mother, on the 25th inst., by Rey. D. B. Cooper, Mr. Chas. M. Gaitskill to Miss Sue White, ALEXANDER—Bow LES—On Wednesday last, is the residence of the bride's lather, by ider C. K. Marshall Dr. Alexander, of Clinton-life, to Miss I izzle, daughter of Socrates Bowles, f Cane Ridge.

CLAY—BEDINGER—On Oct. 26th, at the home f the bride, near Lower Blue Licks, by Rev. H. J. Scadder, John Clay, E.q., to Mrs. Annie E. OVERALL-FIBLE-In Danville, Ky., on the

DEED

PAYNE-In Abardeen, Ohio, on Satarday, Nov 2, 1870, of congestion of the brain, Melvin Stock on Payne, can of Samuel and Bettie Payne, aged ne year and twenty-one days. DAY-On the 18th inst., at Frenchburg, Menifee county, Ky., Clarence, only child and beloved son of Judge B. F. and Mary E. Day, aged one month. MARKET SALL SALLING SALL SAMPLES WITH SALL

SPECIAL NOTICES. GETTING MARRIED. Essays far Young Men, on Social Evils, and propriety or impropriety of getting Married th sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in scaled envelopes. Address, BOWARD ASSOCIATION Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Great Enigma. A thousand guesses have been made at the ingredients of Sozodont, the most wholesome and perfect dental purifier the world have ever seen. They were all wrong, so, by way of throwing a little light on the subject, it is now announced that the Librar or inner bark of the QUILLAYA SAPONRIA, the Soap Tree of the Valley of the Andes, is one of the components of that peerless dentrifice.

"SPALDING'S GLUE." use'ul and true. A Body and Mind Disease, Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despendency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irrita tion of the stomach is almost invariably accom

panied by irritation of the temper. The invicorating and tranquitizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully in eases of indigestion. The first effect of this greeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow privades the system, the choraic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is absted. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superaided force, as is always the case when unmouncated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and antibilious properties of preparation are scarcely seemdary in importance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the bileary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally relutary, and in cases of constipation the cathactic nation is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The Bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. The best sufequard quantum all mild glow pervades the system, the chronic une spiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. The best sifeguard against all diseases is boddly pigor, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes.

WANTED AGENTS-\$75 to \$200 per month-WANTED AGENTS—\$75 to \$200 per month—
everywhere, male and female, to introduce the
Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing
Machiee. This machine will stitch, hem, fell,
tuck, bind, braid, cord, quilt and embroider in a
most superior manner. Price only \$15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay \$1,000 for any
machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or
more clastic seam then ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut,
and still the c'oth cannot be pulled apart without
tearing it. We pay agents \$75 to 200 per month
and expense. or a commission from whice twice

tearing it. We pay agents \$15 to 200 per mount and expense, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made.

For circulars and Terms, apply or address.

402 Library street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

Sign's of the Zodiac .- A philosopher in the West, grown into admiration of the Cherry Pectoral, writes Dr. Ayer for instructions under which sign he shall be bled, which blistered, and which vomited, and under which he shall take Ayer's pills for an affection of the liver; also under which sign his wife should commence to take the Sarsaparilla for her ailment. He adds that he already knows to wean his calves under Taurus, change his pigs in Scorpio, cut his hair in Aries, and soak his D. E. BOBERTS. feet in Pisces or Aquarius as their condition

Schoolmasters, start for Wisconsin, and visit Mr. Ham when you get there .- Lowell Daily News.

JOB PRINTING

At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE offee

SPECIAL NOTICES.

on, Thad, Stevens Thought About Mishler's Herb ditters. Mr. William Lambert, First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., the following: "At the capture of New Orleans I was wound din the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but a had sore broke out near my ankle, Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the n ture of my trouble, told me d, on learning the n ture of my trouble, told n ou! MISHLER'S HEAB BITTERS, saying, is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw. I use it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have it sent to you. The result fully justified the high opinion of Mr. Stevens regardi g your bitters, for its use was followed by a perfect cure." Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle.

LOSS OF MANHOCD or Impotence, resulting om the follies of youth or other curses, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored o manly vigor by the sure and only known remedies o be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Syca arre street. Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for cir cular. Female disorders speedily cured. Medicine and leaving 1,200 doad on the field. Three bundred of the fugitives crossed the frontier into Swiss territory. They were disarmed, and directed to proceed to Posen-troy. nov21

> New Advertisemenst DRUG HOUSE.

HORACE JANUARY.

JANUARY & LLOYD,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS

Corner of Second and Sutton streets,

MOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. ghall at last drive them to surrender. He declares that all responsibility for the ap-Washington, Ky., Nov. 2d, 1870. Wlm

> NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS. I hereby give notice to all persons that I will en

son who shall hereafter trespass upon my farm in anyway, either by hunting with gun or dogs, riding or by walking through it, or in any other manner Minerva, Ky., Nov. 2d, 1870. WILSON. wlm

New Era in the Sewing Machine World, THE ASPONISHING DISCOVERY has just been made by all the high-priced Sewing Machine Companies that the HOME SHUTTLE MACHINE is fast superseding all others. It makes the lock-stitch alike on both sides, it far simpler, better and runs lighter than any \$35 Machine in the warkst tat ighter than any 335 Machine in the market, vot elts from \$20 to \$10 cheaper. We guarantee it a first-class Machine in every respect, and of-fer \$1,000 for any Family Machine that will do a larger range of work. It sews from Harnes: Leath-er to Muslin without any alteration.

An energetic Agent wanted in every county. Full particulars and a highly interesting pamphiet mailed FREE. Address KNOWLES & VAN DUSEN, 137 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. oct.7tw&w3m

RAILROAD

SECURITIES FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON R. R. Co.) MAYSVILLE, KY., October 20, 1870. The hoard of directors of t is company, for the arrose of avoiding a temporary suspension of work on the road, offer far sale the following

FIRST CLASS SECURITIES.

FIRST

\$100,000 IN SCRIP

f the company, issued in anticipation of the taxes obe collected in 1871. This scrip is payable on the first of January, 1872, and is amply secured by the taxes voted by Mason, Fleming and Nicholas counties, which are specially pledged and set aside for its redemption. It is offered at

NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, sissued in \$500 and \$100 notes, and as an invest

SECOND.

\$100,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Bonds

of the company. 's hese bonds have twenty years to run from the first of July last; are secured by a morigage on all the property of the railroad company; are issued in \$1,000 denominations, and bear interest at the rate of

Seven per Cent. per Annum, PAYABLE IN GOLD on the first days of January and July. These bonds are offered at ninety cents on the dollar,

WITH THE ACCRUED INTEREST,

The attention of all friends of the railroad is especially called to the above, as a speedy sale of the securities offered will enable the work on the road to be pushed forward with the rapidity all friends of the enterprise so much desire.

Apply to or address HENRY PELHAM. See'y and Treas. oct22 w triw 3w

THE UNFORTUNATE

---AND---Afflicted Man or Woman

SPEEDILY CURED OF ANY DISEASE, AT THE OLD

Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore Street, CINCINNATI, O. No charge until cured. Young men restored to manly vigor, by our sure and only remedy. All needing aid of a Private or delicate nature should call or send stamp for confidential circular, before noticing advertised quacks, their books and humbug medicines. The Museum of this Institute exhibits all parts of the human body in health and disease. Patients boarded. Monthly remedy by mail \$5.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

We hereby warn all persons against hunting or otherwise trespassing upon our premises in future.

RICHARD SOWARD, SAMUEL FORMAN. Sept. 30th, 1870.

WANTED.

Everybody to know that I keep Louisville cement, itica and Springfield lime, plaster Paris and land plaster. Having been a practical workman in these articles for thirty years, I can advise purchasers as to their use. Will at any time make estimates of he quantity of brick, cement, &c. required for tistern building, and furnish same to my customers.

D. A. RICHARDSON, jure22w3m

No. 17, Market, stree

flour Mills.

I IMESTONE MILLS.

D. KREFER. ON HAND AT ALL TIMES FLOUR of VARIOUS GRADES, SHIP STUFF respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is in receipt of all

SHORTS and BRAN. HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL TIMES FOR

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Good Sound Wheat. D. E. ROBERTS & CO. which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this

Safetn fire Jacket. IN SECURING MYSELF,

I THEREBY SECURE MY NEIGHBOR

AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

Which is the certain, and positive result, sooner or later from a defective flue. All smoke and fire flues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stoves come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with or without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used as a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of temperature from heat to cold, causing them to crack, thereby rendering them most insecure when you suppose you have the greatest safety. The great majority of the conflagrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to be so, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is substituted. This defect and uncertainty is at once removed and security made available when it is desired, by

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers.

Address, J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., N. Y. octl3twaw Which has been examined, proved, and highly and urgently recommended.

ly recommend it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Assembly as a consideration of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Assembly as a consideration of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Assembly as a consideration of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Assembly as a consideration of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Assembly as a consideration of the Bracken Agricultural Assembly a ciation, as eminently deserving their approval, by an appropriate premium. J. W. CRUM, T. NORRIS. A. SOWARD.

Premium Awarded.

the undersigned, it has been made to appear the THE NATIONAL BANK OF MAYSVILLE, n the city of Maysville, in the county of Mason and state of Kentucky, has been duly organized

State and County Rights for Sale.

and state of Kentucky, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now therefore I, Hitand B, Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Maysyille," in the city of Maysyille, in the county of Mason, and state of Kentacky, is suitaorized to commence the bu iness of Banking under the act aforesaid. NEW GOODS AT

SEAL. In testimony whereof, Witness my hand and seal of office this 24th day of August, 1870. HILAND R. HULBURD, D. S. LANE'S, DEALER IN

BANK.

S. A. PIPER.

THOS. WELLS. J. S. MITCHELL. GEO. BILRY.

sep7w&tw2m

JAS. M. MITCHELL,

New Advertisements.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

13 NOW THE

thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS.

From No. 8, to No. 100 inclusive

For Hand and Machines.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

AVOID QUACKS.

Financial,

OFFICE OF THE

COMPTROLLER

OF THE

CURRENCY.

WHERRAS. By satisfactory evidence presented

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ONLY

OCTOBER, 1870.

New York.

WELLS. MITCHELL & CO.,

No. 33 Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY,

Are prepared to do a General Banking & Exchange Business. | Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattines.

Having a No. 1 Fire Proof Vault and Burglar Proof Chest inside of same, special security is offered against Fire and Burglars.

*** Collections made at all points in the United States at lowest rates. All business intrusted to us shall receive prompt attention. mr3ltw&w. Second a rect, Maysville, Ky

Stopes and Timmare. COOPER, BISSETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN and STONE WARE,

FRUIT JARS OF ALL KINDS, best in the market, and manufacturers of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE.

Especial attention paid to Tin Roofing & Galvanized Iron Cornices Also, PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS

and dealers in WROUGHT IRON AND LEAD PIPES,

Steam Packing, Pumps, &c., Nos, 21 and 23, east Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY. oet18twkwly

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them firs class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-tion. tion. These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be urpassed.
I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c.,

ke. I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of TIN WARE.

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot ail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to
Roofing.
Spouting, and
General job-work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.

Janlwly.

HUGH POWER.

Cailoring. TOUISSTINE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

GENTS FURNISHER,

No. 43, east Second street, north side, MAYSVILLE, KY.,

SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. Keeps a full assortment of

ACCIDENTAL LOSSES,

From the Fearful dread of Fire \$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool camples mailed free. A. J. Fullan, 645 Broadway,

\$25 A DAY!—10 new articles for Agents samples free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Mc. Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEO. UPHAM, Providence, R. I. 50 Cents to \$5 per Evening, at Home! We are prepared to furnish profitable employment to men and women at their homes. One person in each locality throughout the United States, can engage in this business at great wages. We send, free full particulars and a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on. Any person seeing this notice, who wants profitable, permanent work, should send us their address, without delay,

E. C. A'LEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

J. B. HARRIS' PATENT

FIRE PROOF JACKET!

GERMANTOWN, Bracken co.. Ky., September 10th, 1868.

WE, the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the great security given to property and life, by the introduction of J. B. HARRIS' FIRE PROOF JACKET, would respectfully and urgent-

Having obtained of the United States letters pat ent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steambouts, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county. Orders solicited and security warranted. Apply, giving the size of pipe used in the Flue, to

Drn Goods &c.

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS,

No. 3, East Second Street may20 MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEORGE COX & SON. GRORGE COX.1 DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

FANCY AND STAPLE

Housekeeping Goods Generally.

Wholesale House! D. D. DUTY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY CORSETS NEEDLES, PINS, SKIRT,

BRAIDS, THREAD and STAPLE NOTIONS GAN

ERALLY, No. 3. Second street. (Up-stairs over D. S. Lane's Dry Goods Store may21 MAYSVILLE, KY M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,

[Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.] **Importers and Jobbers**

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KY. Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yank Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern price M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.

Carriages. STYLISH EQUIPAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Superior in style and finish, and sold at the lowest rates. REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON THE LOWEST AND MOST REAS-ONABLE TERMS.

2d st., bet, Sutton and Wall, Maysville, Ky. CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

ALLEN & BURROWS.

Having purchased Mr. Allen's in'erest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory BIERBOWER & ALLEN, I will continue the business at the

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and have for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

OLD STAND,

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, & AT REASONABLE PRICES. R C BIERROWER Maysville, Ky.

Educotional. HIGHER EDUCATION. HELLMUTH COLLEGE.

anl3 tw&wly

Thina, Blass and Durens nur IUST RECEIVED.

DECLINE IN GOLD

SINCE THE LATE

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND SPLENDID

Stock of China!

BOTH WHITE and GOLD BAND,

SOME OF THE MOST BLEGART

DINNER AND TEA SETTS.

ever brought to this market, < lso, some of the

Castors and Silver-Plated Ware ever before received. An end less variety of GLASSWARE,

WINDOW GLASS LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,

KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, STONEWARE, TEA TRAYS & WAITERS. All of which we propose to sell at EXCEEDING-

BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO., China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street.
0. MAYSVILLE, KY.

Millmer Goods

MILLINE RY.

MRS. BILLSTEIN.

Just received by

A new and Fashionable Stock of MILLINERY,

HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS. KIBBONS.

Stationary. 1870. FALL TRADE. 1870.

and every article in the line. Call at the January Block, second door from Sutton. Mys. BILLSTEIN.

James Smith. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Bookseller & Station'r

New and full supply of WALL PAPER of all tyles, suitable for Parlors, Dining-rooms and chambers. Decorative papers for halfs WINDOW SHADES, OIL & PAPER, YEOMAN'S PATENT PAPER

TRIMMER, Wall Paper Trimmed Gratis, JAMES SMITH

Grocern and Commission therehants

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

Liquor Dealers,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS Corner Second and Sutten Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY, Gerness Maunfacture

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 33 Market Street, Maysville Ky. JOHN ZECH, Has now on hand and turning out every day, all descriptions of FINE SADDLE'S AND HAR-NESS, which he is measured to sell low as run first class manufactu er in the west run country. He uses none but the both material, and employs none but the most selfull hands. Will fill any order for any kind of work on short notice.

SADDLES, BRIDLES. HARNESS, WHIPS, SUMMER AND WINTER HORSE COV-ERS, CURRY COMES, HORSE BRUSHES, TRACES, HAMES, SPURR & SADDLE BAGS. Spurgin's Spring Seat Saddles Always on hand and made to order,

I am owner of the Patent Right for this superior addle and can warrant every one made at my Exablishment.
All Jersons desiring Fine Carriage and Buggy
larness, made in the latest city style, are invited
o call an a examine my stock or leave their orders. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. june28wiy JOH & ZECH.

> BIG SANDY YN be new light draugh

Wother

B "F A SELECTION"

Erein

WATCHES

THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURED BY

LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S USE. They combine improvements not found in any other Watches of either Foreign or American make. Ladies desirous of purchasing a handsome, strong, and correct timepiece will find the elegant Watch bearing the trade mark of

"Lady Elgin," to be all they desire. Inquire of your Jeweller for the LADY ELGIN.

C. P. SHOCKLEY'S

News Depot, No. 33% East Second Street, Maysville Ky,

Pronounced by Dealers and Connoisseurs through out the country to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS now offered to the public for

NO MOVEMENTS RETAILED BY THE CO. Business Office and Salesroom National Watch 159 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago.

Novels, Song and Joke Books,

KEEPS ON HAND ALL THE Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Magazines,

Board and Tuition per annum \$226. HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

Inauguarted by H. R. H. Prince Arthur. Board and tuition per annum. \$226. President: The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D. D. Dean of Huron. For particulars apply to Major Evans, London, Canada West.

Which will be sold at Publishers' prices. Orders for any Magazine. Periodical, Book, or Paper not on hand will receive prompt attention. Back numbers of papers can always be obtained. CHAS. P. SHOCKLEY. LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Assignment -J. A. Kirkland has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. T. W. Beale is the assignee.

Hogs are selling in the vicinity of Sharpsburg at 61 to 61cts owing to the quality, November delivery. with good demand.

The Fayette farmers are very loth to take \$7 to \$7 50 for their hogs, and are disposed to hold them awhile. They very generally would jump at \$8.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth returned from Washington City on Friday last, and is now in attendance upon the Circuit Court. He will commence a canvass of the District for the Radical candidate for Congress on Wed-

Builed .- On Monday Judge Stanton admitted Richard I. Key to ball in the sum of \$3,000 each on two indictments for murder. His brother and sixters and his attorneys, Wm. H. Wadsworth and T. J. Throop, are his securities

Again.-Thornton, who attempted to shoot himself on Friday night, sought death by drowning on Saturday. He was seized by some bystanders just as he was about to throw himself into the river. Would it not be well to take care of him?

Public Sale .- Benedict Kirk will sell all his stock, farming utensils, corn, hay and oats, on Thursday, November 10th, at his residence three and a half miles from Was! ington. The stock includes some valuable animals.

\$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all severe lingering Coughs, Liver Complaint or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Public Speaking .- T. M. Green, wili address the people of Lewis county, at the following times and places, viz:

Mowers, " " Thursday, Nov. 3d Tollesboro, " " Friday, Nov. 4th. Kirk's Springs, ' Saturday, Nov. 5th.

Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock each day. All parties are respectfully invited to

An old gentleman who sometimes comes to the city for a "bender" had better look out, or his name will certainly get into the papers. We intend to publish all such cases, without respect to the parties. If he does not want his name published he must steer clear of the coffee houses, as this is the last time we will comply with his urgent entreaty to omit his name from our police report.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent, on the stock of the main stem, payable on and after the 31st instant, clear of United States tax; also a dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the half year ended 30th September, payable on and after the 17th instant clear of United States

The four months of this year ending with a corresponding four of any year since 1763. and for the same four the rain-fall has been less than half the average, and smaller than in any corresponding year since 1804. These behind his back and held him helpless while facts are gathered at Yale College, and are therefore reliable. That is this year has a rock, crushing his skull. Some weeks afterbeen the hottest that we have had for 107, and the dryest that has visite I us for 66 years.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular o Assessors, directing terwards well enough to come out on the them to request all liquor dealers, rectifiers street, he never recovered. On Sunday he and other persons having distilled spirits in their possession not in bonded warehouse, to | who held him needs the attentions of a Grand render a statement of the quantity of Jury. liquor on hand on the 15th of November showing how much brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, highwines, alcohol and fruit brandies, and distinguishing between imported and domestic spirits.

The Maysville and Lexington Railroad is doing a pretty fair business, though it is but sixteen miles long. On Tuesday it brought to Maysville three hundred and twenty fat hoge, and on Wednesday as many more. Daily large quantities of coal are shipped over the line. By the road coal is now delivered at 23 cents per bushel, a saving of three cents per bushel. The merchants of Flemingsburg are having their dry goods shipped by rail to Marshal's Depot and wagoned thence to Flemingsburg.

Revenue Decision .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that a liquor dealer's tax for the first twenty-five thousand dollars of his sales is a special tax and not tax on sales, and in making up that twentyshve thousand dollars he should include his sales of malt liquors and all other sales except his sales of tobacco. He also decides -that the tax on malt liquors on and after *October 1st, 1870, was, repealed by the act of July 14th, 1870, and that in rendering their and sold by that company. smouthly returns of sales, liquor dealers should hereafter be required to report only their sales of foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines.

Attempted Suicide.- A man walked into the hardware store of Owens & Barkley on Friday night and purchased some percussion caps. After fitting them on a pistol he stepped out of the back door, and immediately afterwards Mr. Barkley heard a cap snap. He opened the door immediately and saw the man with the pistol to his temple in the act of cocking and firing it a second time, but Mr. Barkley seized the would be suicide before he could carry out his purpose. Fortunately for the poor wretch's soul, the first capifired was upon an empty chamber of the pistol. We hope he may live to repent of his intended crime, the greatest a man can commit.

New Drug Store. - In an other column we publish the card of Messrs. January & Lloyd, who have recently opened a new, complete and beautiful Drug Store, in the some January block on the corner of Second and Sutton streets. Their stock was well selected, of the best material, is varied and comprises every article in their line of business. Mr. Lloyd possesses extensive practical experience as a pharmaceutist, having been for a number of years of one the a can of Petroleum Fluid with several lamps. , most valued assistants of the old firm of Sea- The lamps were immediately filled, and the ton & Broderick. In their employ also is light gave entire satisfaction. On Tuesday Mr. Shackleford, who thoroughly learned his night an accident occurred which came very is the notorious Major Yelverton, whose in- the jury will be more than swallowed up by business under J. J. Wood. We take pleas near being serious. Two apprentices were in are in recommending the firm to public the office, one at work and the other, as he years ago is still fresh in the memories of the the Auditor, to whom the case was referred,

Cincinnati at from \$7 to \$7 25 per hunand improving.

Fine Millinery .- Mrs. Allender has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of hats, millinery, fancy goods, sash and bow ribbons, &c., which she is selling lower than ever before offered in Maysville. Country dealers supplied at wholesale prices. Store 2d street, opposite Court.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Kentucky, in session at Louisuille, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Charles Eginton, of Winchester, G. M.; E. B. Jones, of Paducah, D. G. M.; E. W. Turner, of Richmond, G. W. S.: W. E. Woodruff, of Louiville, G. J. W.: Rev. H. A. H. Henderson of Lexington, G. Chap.; A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Tr.; J. M. S. McCorkle, of Louisville, G. S. and T.

Agricultural Observer and Reporter .- One of the oldest, best, and certainly one of the cheapest farmer's journals in this country is the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, published week y at Lexington, Ky., at \$1 50 per annum in advance. It is the only South ern agricultural paper printed in the bluegrass region, which is so famous for its rich soil and splendid live stock. The getter-up of a club of six subscribers will receive this valuable paper for one year gratis.

The Ecansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad.-This company are laying their track from Hopkinsville north at the rate of one mile per day. They propose to reach the coal fields by the 25th of November or the 1st of December in Christian county, and the better coal mines in Hopkins county by the 15th of December. All the iron is purchased and shipped, or already delivered to omplete the road in December. The work going on bravery, and this important road o the southern portion of our State is drawing to a completion. We wish it, and all improvements in our State, the greatest suc-

Important to Distillers .- Commissioner Deano has issued an order suspending the operation of his former order, requiring tice meters to be attached to distilleries until the first day of January, 1871. The lower House of Congress having passed a resolution almost unanimously against the meter attach ment, it is almost certain that the Senate will concur before July 1st, so that the distillers of the country will be relieved from this worse than useless imposition, and such as desire to resume business, can do so now

Police News .- On October 15th R. Munyan and Thomas Roach were drunk and disorderly and were placed in the Court Street Station House to get sober. They were then fined, Munyan \$5 00 and costs, and Roach \$3 00 and costs. Both paid.

On the 19th Johnson Walton, from the county, imbibed too freely of Maysville whisky, got himself put in the Station House, and when duly sober was fined \$5 00 and costs for being drunk and disorderly. Paid.

On the 31st George Walker, colored, was fined \$5 00 and costs for amusing himself by

During the Germantown Fair James Cullen, a boy, the son of a widow in Maysville. went to get a drink when another boy ateptember, show a higher temperature than, tempted to take the cap from him. In the scuffle that followed young Cullen knocked down his assailant. A man standing by caught hold of Cullen, pinioned his hands the other boy struck him in the forehead with ward Dr. Shackleford performed a surgical operation on him, taking out several pieces of broken bones from the skull. The boy's mind was unhinged, and though he was afterdied from the effects of his wound. The man

> agents, have purchased the agency of John union of the two will have by far the largest and most flourishing advertising establishaged in the future as in the past it cannot fail to become still more gigantic and successful. Messrs. Rowell & Co. publish the American Newspaper Directory, the most complete volume of the kind ever issued in this or any other country, and at their New York office they keep on file more than five the kind will ever occur again, while he rethousand periodicals, which are always open to the free use of their patrons when in New York. Both the retiring partners of the late heir own business matters can be adjusted, after which Mr. Wayre contemplates going abroad, and Mr. John Hooper, who has been elected treasurer of the Colwells, Shaw and Willard manufacturing company, of New York, will give his attention to the introduc tion of the patent tin-lined lead pipe, an article of great merit, extensively manufactured

S.le.-Col. L. B. Goggin made the follow-

ing sale of W. H. Evans' property near	Flem
ingsburg, Tuesday Oct. 25th, 1870:	
9 shoats \$	50 00
1 sow	2300
1 bull calf	1875
1 heifer	18 25
1 white cow	56 25
1 do	45 00
1 old mare	20 25
1 do	37 00
2 small mare colts	55 00
Corn from \$15 to \$17% per acre; house	

For other parties

25 00

l old cow

2 small calves ...

Lroan cow

1 mule colt	55 00
1 cow	25 50
1 den borse	6200
a ma entre se T were treat toward	
At Flemingsburg, Monday, October	24th
1870, County Court day:	
1 pair mules	264 00
1 bay mare	
1 gray do	10200
1 roan "	
1 bay .**	110 00
1 brown horse	125 00
1 Durham bull	70 75
Plenty of stock on the market but	ver

Our Fire. -On Monday night we purchased says, engaged in filling a lamp with Petrole- readers of newspapers the world over.

Cincinnati Hog Market .- Hogs are selling um Fluid. The lamp was lighted and nearly full, according to his account, when he comdred for good to heavy averages. Prime lots menced pouring in the oil. He spilled some of being 25 cents higher. The market is firmer the oil upon a stone upon which the lamp was piaced, and then let the lighted wick fall over upon the spilled oil. Of course there was a flame which communicated with the oil he was pouring out, and from that to the can itself. He tried to throw the can of burning oil out of the window, but let it fall into our waste basket full of papers. For a few moments there was danger, but Sydney, a negro woman living below, run up and threw a wet sheet over the flame which was immediately extinguished. Damage to us about \$6.00. Cause of accident pure care lessness, if, indeed, it was not the result of an experiment.

The Grand Jury for Mason county on Wed nesday returned two indictments against Richard Key for murder, finding a true bill against him as an accessory to the murder of his father John R Key, and Mr. Givens.

An indictment against Terry Short for Grand Larceny. Twelve indictments against John T. Gault

or selling liquor to minors. One indictment against the same for allowng unlawful gaming in his house and another breach of tavern obligation.

Three indictments against Anderson Deniston for keeping a tippling house, seven for selling liquor to minors, and one for allowing unlawful gaming in his house.

Three indictments against James A. Jack on for selling liquor to minors. One against Marion Buckler for carrying oncealed deadly weapons, and one for maciously shooting and wounding another. Two against Thomas J. Crawford for selling

One against Mat. Robinson for carrying oncealed deadly weapons and one against Ed Marshall alias Ed Love for the same of-

One against Robert Buckler for suffering gambling in his house, and one against the same for breach of tavern obligations. One each against Fred Schatzman and

Chas. B. Hill for selling liquor to minors. One each against Henry Johnson and Marcus Bush, colored, for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

One against Thomas Rogers and others for

The charges against Wm. Lewis were dis-

Report of the Grand Jury in relation to the Jail and the conduct of the Jailor .-- We, the Grand Jury of Mason county, now in session, would report to the Court, that we have made an examination of the public jail of the county, and have had various witnesses before us to testify in regard to the condition of the said jail building and the keeping and supervision thereof. We believe the jail building a sufficient one for the safe keeping of prisoners coufined therein, provided the same is repaired and fixed in a few particulaes, being at the present time insecure and has been for some time past. The outside wall needs some repairing, especially where it has giveaway. The wall of the jail where it has been heretofore broken and damaged should be thoroughly repaired and made perfectly safe and strong. The locks of the jail choking his wife. He paid. He enjoyed the should be replaced by the best and strongest hospitalities of the Station House for one that could be had or procured for that purpose. And we now recommend the County Levy Court for the county to make the proper appropriation for that purpose; and should they neglect to do so at the proper time we recommend the next Grand Jury to the present keeper, William Carr, has been too remiss and negligent of his duty. That after the first prisoners who escaped from the jail after he got possession thereof, he should have been more watchful and careful than he was, and should not have suffered two or more prisoners to be together at the same lined with iron, as we learn he did do and permit. We are satisfied that the prisoners who help or assistane from without and unknown to the keeper, Mr. Carr, but how and from whom we have not been able to ascertain. George P. Rowell & Co. of New York, the We can't think that Mr. Carr, the keeper, corwell known and enterprising advertising ruptly connived at their escape in any way; but being inexperienced and having just en-Hooper & Co., of the same city, an equally tered upon the duties of his office, he was unwell known and reliable firm, and by the advised as to his proper diligence and duty and therefore wrongfully suffered felons con fined in the jail to be together and in the opment in the country; and if it is as well man- en hall, of the jail, when they should have been kept separate and confined in the strong rooms or iron cells thereof. Owing to his in-

mains in office. We also report that we found the jail in a filthy condition, and learn that the same firm of J. Hooper & Co. are to remain with has been so kept and continued for several Geo. P. Rowell & Co. for some months, until years past, which we hope and recommend

so to be again. All of which we respectfully report to the Honorable Court for its consideration and action. This October 26th 1870.

B. A. Wallingrond, Foreman.

Editor Mayseille Eagle: Peamit me to say through your paper, that

this date, concerning the accident in your office on Tuesday evening is incorrect and conveys an entirely false impression as regards the cause of the accident. The statement is, that the fire was the result of carelessness and Kerosene Oil. As to the fire

I state positively that there was no Kerosene Oil in use at the time at all-and moreover, that such an accident could not occur with t wfal Kerosene Oil. All the Drug Houses and the Bulletin's article is liable to do injury to a large, important and legitimate interest in our city. I will add that I reached your office before the fire was effectually extinguished and thus my statement is made un der a thorough investigation as to the cause of

G. W. BLATTERMAN.

Maysville, Ky., Oct. 27, 1870. William Charles Yelverton.

THE LONDON CLUB HOUSES Their Splendor and Luxury - Their Din ners and Kitchens - Dining Reduced to ners and Kitchens—Dining Red a Fine Art—The Old Roman Eclipsed—A Charming Chapter,

[From Palace and Hovel.] Club life has attained its greatest perfect tion in London. No city upon the continent can compare with it for the number of its clubuses, the splendor of their architecture their luxurious furniture, and standing in so-

iety of their members.

There are upwards of fifty clubs in London, which all the professions, and all the stations in life find representations, with a roll of perhaps 45,000 members. The following are the principal clubs, with the cost of ground and construction: Army and Navy Club, George's street, St. James' Square, 1,-450 members. £100.000 (\$500,000); the Con-450 members, £100,000 (\$500,000); servative Ciub, St. James street, 1.500 mem-bers, £81,000; Garrick Club, King street, Covent Garden, 500 members, £25,000; Junior United States Service Club, corner of Charles and Regent streets, 1,500 members, £75 000; Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, 1,200 members, £100,000; members, £120,000; University Club, Pall Mall East, 500 members, £20,000; Wyndham Club, St. James' Square, 600 members, £30, Westminster, Albermarle street, members; £15,000; Athenœum, Pall Mall, 1, 200 members, £60,000; Carlton, Pall Mall, 800 members, £10,000; Guards Hall, Pall Mall, 500 members, £40,000; Oriental Hanover. 800 members, £30,000; Traveller's, Pall Mall 700 members, £30,000; Union, Cockspur street 1,000 members, £25,000; United Service Club Pall Mall, 1.500 members, £70,000; White's Club, St. James' street, 550 members, £20, 000; Boodles, St. James' street, 500 members £15,000; Cavendish Club, 307 Regent street, 500 members, £15,000; and Civil Service Club 86 St. James street, 1,000 members; £45,000. Each member is elected by ballot, and pays an entrance on admission, and afterward an annual subscription, which varies, like en-

trance fees, in different clubs. Thus, in the Athenæum, the entrance fee is £265s, (about \$130,) annual subscription £6 6s, (\$31 When clubs were first started they were re garded with much hostility as being most an-tagonistic to domestic life, and the ladies displayed an intense spirit against them. The ubs, however, snrvived and flourished under their enmity, and it was found that they discouraged coarse drunkenness, the prevalent vice of Englishmen; encouraged social interrse-of which ladies partook elsewhere; refined the manners of the members, constituted courts of honor, and tended most materially to the manufacture of gentlemer The London clubs are private hotels, on a

vast and magnificent scale. They have bil

liard rooms, coffee rooms, nine pin rooms.

splendid libraries, saloons, furniture, and place of the costliest and rarest description All the refreshments which a member has, whether breakfast, dinner, supper, or wine, are furnished to him at the market cost price. all other expenses being defrayed from the annual subscriptions. For a few pounds a year, advantages are to be had, which no incomes but the most ample could procure.— The Athenæum, which consists of twelve hundred members, can be taken as a good example of the rest. Among the members can be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in England-civil, military, ec clesiastical, peers, spiritual and temporal, ommoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with the sciences and arts. and commerce, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class, and who have nothing to do but live on their means, bore their tailors, and admire their family genealogy and their own figures ese men are to be met with day after day at the clubs, living with more freedom and nonchalance than they could at their own houses. For six or eight guineas a year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, the daily London papers, English and foreign periodicals, and every material for writing, with a flock of gorgeous flunkies in powder and epaulets to attend at the nod of a member, and a host of youthful pages in buttons and broadcloths The club is a sort of a palace with the comfort of a private dwelling, and every member s a master without having a master's trouble He can have whatsoever meat or refresh ments he desires served up at all hours, with luxury and dispatch. There is a fixed place for everything, and it is not customary to remain long at table. You can dine alone, or you can invite a dozen persons to dine with you, females being excluded. From an account kept at the Atheraeum for one year, it from the proof and facts now before us, that appears that 17,323 dinners cost on an average 2s. 93d. each (about 68 cents;) and the average quantity of wine drank by each perse dinners was a smal more than a pint for each. The bath accom-The kitchens of the London clubs can not be equaled in the world; and the chief cooks, who have charge of the kitchens, have each a European fame. Alexis Soyer, the time in the hall or any one of the rooms not greatest cook since Ude or Vatel, had, for a ong time, the charge of the kitchen of the Reform Club; and the kitchen of this club, of which John Bright and all the leaders of the made their escape from said jail had some English Liberals are members, is the finest

There is a cheerful air, an air of magnificence, about these supurb kitchens, which would charm a good house wife. Here all all the genius which can be brought to bear upon cookery is concentrated; and the head ook would not design to notice any person of less rank than a baronet, while in superintendence. Although there are, 1,200 m he is not responsible to any individual one; and the only authority in the club to which he has to how is the eight, or ten members of the House Committee, whose decrees, even to this great being, are arbitrary.

The pots and pans are of exceeding bright

ness; and the entire system is perfect. one corner of the kitchen is a little stall, or experience, age, infirmities (or health) and counting-house-at the desk of which sits the his unblemished character, we only recomclerk of the kitchen. Every day the chief eook provides, besides ordinary provisions, mend in his case a proper reprimand and which are certain to be required, a selected caution by the Court, hoping that nothing of list which he inserts in his bill of fare-a list which is left to his judgement and skill Say three or four gentlemen, members of the club, determine to dine there at a given hour; they select from the bill of fare, or make a separate order if preferred, or leave the dinner altogether to the intellect of the chief, who is sure to be flat ered by this demay be speedily remedied and not suffered pendence on his judgement. A little slip of paper, on which is written the names of the shes and the hour of dining, is hung on a hook in the kitchin on a black board, there are a number of hooks devoted to different hours of the day or evening. cooks proceed with their avocations, and by the time the dinner is ready, the clerk of the kitchen has calculated and entered the exact value of every article composing it, which entry is made out in the form of a bill-the cost price being that by which the charge is regulated; nothing is ever charged for the the statement contained in the Bulletin of oking. Immediately at the elbow of the clerk are bells and speaking tubes, by which he can communicate with the servants in the

other parts of the building Meantime a steam engine serving up the dinner. In one corner of the kitchen is a recess, on opening a door in which we see a small platform, square shaped, calculated to mentioned cause, I have nothing to say; but to hold an ordinary sized tray. This platform is connected with the shaft of a steam engine by hands and wheels, so as to be elevated through a kind of vertical trunk lead ing to the upper part of the building, and here are the white aproned servants and waiters ready to take out the hot and luscious in this city deal largely in "Kerosene" Oil smelling viands from the platform to the xiously awaiting dinner.

The dressmaking suit, in Boston, has result ed in a verdict for the plaintiff, the dressmake er, in the sum of \$1,188, the original bill being \$1,911. The jury seem to have disapproved of the course of the dressmaker, in giving \$12 to \$15 a week to her hands, and then A cable dispatch from London recently and informing her customers that she paid over ounced the death of William Charles Yelver- \$30. Thus the charge of making a black ton, better known by the title of Viscount si k suit was reduced fron \$202 to \$89, and Avonmore. Deceased was born in 1824. He of making a purple silk suit from \$172 to was for a time connected with the army, hold- \$70. The making of the Hernani suit, with ing the position of Major in the Royal Artil- tea rose silk trimmings, was reduced from lery. His estates in Ireland are situated in \$223 to \$82. The costs of court fall upon the counties of Tipperary and Mayo. Like the defendant, as he made no tender of the many other Irish peers Lord Avonmore lived sum he admitted to be due, but only alleged very little on his estates. The man who suc- that the charges were exhorbitant From ceeds the deceased to the property and title this circumstance, the \$723 cut off the bill by famous treatment of his wife a few short the legal costs, which are larger; for instance. was paid \$250 for his services.

Beath in the Act, M. Fiorelli in his Pompeiian discoveries had often noticed in crumbling off the harden-

ed ashes from the outworks of a skeleton that the mass still bore a cast of the body and limbs of the victim, while in the flesh. A

brilliant idea struck him, and he immediately

carried it into practice. It will be remem

bered, that at the eruption fine ashes fell like a snowdrift upon everything, succeeded by sulphurous showers. Those persons, there fore, who succumbed in the street or other open places were completely enveloped. They were snowed up, as it were. The drift hrouded them with a clinging garment of scoriæ and sulphurous rain intermingled which took the mould and impress of their form in the attitude and terrors of the last supreme moment Evaporation hardened and petrified this mass and kept it in shape. The fleshy body within the mould crumbled away, of course, with the lapse of time, but the tell-tale cavity remained intact. perfect to this day. Now M. Fiorelli's obect was to get into the vicinity of one these hollows without injuring the crust. This he did in the case of a woman who was found lutching a bag of gold in one of the streets of Pompeii. Having cut away the soriæ as near as could be done, a small aperture was made, and into this M. Fiorelli poured liquid plaster-of-paris till the whole cavity was filled up. When it had thoroughly nardened, he and his assistants anxiously and carefully re-When it had thoroughly hardened, he moved the last crust of ashes, and lo! the perfect cast and model of a woman came out Atter eighteen centuries the dead form lay manifest-the exact counterpart of the poor victim, moulded by herself, as she fell strug gling with the grim destroyer. She gripped a bag of money and other valuables in her hand. They were there safe and sound. M. Fiorelli sent them to the Naples museum inety-nine pieces of money, two silv-r vases some keys and jewels. Hurrying along the street, she had tripped and fallen on her left side. Her arm is raised and twisted. The hand, beautifully formed, is clutched as if in lespair, you would say the nails were entering the skin. As for the body, it is drawn to gether; but the legs are perfectly moulded, seem to be thrust out as if battling with the encroaching death. Her head-dress is clearly distinguishable. The very tissue of her garments is seen, and indeed in parts the lin en threads have stuck to the mould. She had two silver rings on her finger, and to judge from appearances must have been dy of some rank. Succeeding in this, M. Fio-relli made casts of others of the slain. At his house there was one of a mother and a daughter who had apparently fallen together in the street. The bodies lay close, the legs cross ng. The plaster has united them in one cast The signs of suffering are not so manifes here as in the other case. They were apparently poor people. The mother (if it were he mother) has on her finger an iron ring Her left leg is drawn up as if with a spasm of pain. As for the young girl, her form per ectly modeled without any rigidness, in the flush and bloom of hearty youth-fifteen, pernaps, little more than a child-impresses' the eholder with mournful interest She seems poor thing, not to have struggled much fo life. One of her hands is half open, as if holding something, perhaps the veil which she had torn off. The texture of her dress is exactly reproduced, the stitches even, and he sleeves that reach to her wrist. ents and holes here and there show the flesh eneath. The needlework on her sandal is here and in fact you have in plaster the very counterpart of the girl just as she lay in th last swoon seventy years after Christ. You have taken Death in the very act. She had covered her face with her tunic to keep out the choking ashes, and she fell in running face to the ground. No strength was left to get up again. But in the effort to save he young life, she put out her arm, and her head dropped upon it, and then she died.

An Absurd Custom.

[Erom the Church Weekly.] There is one way of honoring the memory of the dead to which, as a general rule, we have a very great dislike-we mean the proposal and adoption of the "usual resolutions. One almost knows by heart beforehand the stereotype preambles, and looks with certainwords of course" which are foun in all such documents. They begin with the expected "whereas" and end with suitable ondolences to the family and with the order to print in some favorite newspaper of the proposer. For the most part such resolutions are merely formal. They may be, nay, in very many cases they must-come far short of expressing all that should be said or all that is really felt or meant, but in very many also they are only the mere following of a bad custom. Something is expected and something is done. But how bald and hard and meaningless that something really is! How dangerously near it often comes to very solenin farce and mockery!

We know no occasions on which the follywe had almost said Pharisaism -of this bad custom is more noticeable than when any of the clergy die. With very little or no personal intercourse, with each other except of the most formal business character; with very few friendships worth the name, wherein they live bound together; standing aloof from from each other in a life long work as if they were men whose interest and pursuits and griefs and toils were as far apart as earth and Meaven, the clergy grace the funerals of their brethren as a formal mark of respect to the profession, and pass the usual resolutions with an alacrity that astounds the bystander who has watched the facts. Nay, these usual resolutions are now frequently offered by the men who know the least or nothing of their late lamented brother, and with that duty done his memory is passed out of mind just as he was forgotten or unknown in the days of his life. We hope the day is not far distant when such resolutions will be shelved as funeral sermons have been.

An Indiana McFarland Sent Up. [From the Chicago Republican.]

For the first time, we believe, in the tory of American criminal law, a man has been convicted by a jury for shooting his wife's seducer. The case has just been tried at Goshen, Ind., in the Elkhart County Circuit Court. before Judge Tousley. The defendant was Edward Russell. He murdered William A. Williams on the 17th of January last. Notwithstanding the defense clearly proved, by the woman's confession and other evidence, that there had been improper intimacy between the murdered man and the wife of the prisoner, and that the murder was committed in a fit of "temporary insanity" produced upon the prisoner's mind by the knowledge of this fact, the jury, after four hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Russell was sentenced to twenty-one years imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was made and overruled, but in all probability the case will be taken to the upreme Court.

There were circumstances in Russell's favor which would justify the deed, if any circumstance could justify the deliberate taking of Luman life. Williams was the uncle of Russell's wife; and when Russell accused his wife of dishonoring him, she confessed it, but alleged that her uncle had used physical force to accomplish his purpose. Believing this. Russell went in pursuit of Williams and shot him instantly. He then delivered himself to the authorities, and has since been confined in jail at Goshen. No doubt the jury, in their verdict, were strongly influenced by the pernicious example of recent mock trials such as that of McFarland; and determined to show that "injured husbands" cannot commit murder with impunity everywhere.

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.-COX ACQUITTED The secont trial of Cox in the Bourbon Ciruit Court, was concluded last week. The county, resulted in his acquittal. Able his farm. Cox and company met Lay and wife, when a conversation ensued. Cox claim ing that Lay had threatened his (Cox's) life I have a notion to kill you now," said Cox. 'Shoot," said Lay, baring his bosom, whereupon Cox fired. The defense attempted to introduce the fact that there was a "love affair" connected with the killing, that old Mr. acted as letter-carrier between Lay's daughter and a young man who was obnexious to

The cases of Reed for killing Brown, Don ellan for killing Woolums, and Feo. and Dave Robinson (col'd) for killing another negro were continued.

HEAVY DAMAGES .- Mr. Richards and wife brought suit against the Mnysville and Lexingon turnpike company, for \$3,000-a blind horse, driven by a negro girl, having gone over the bridge in east Paris, taking a rockaway, which contained Mrs. Richards and others, with him. Verdict for only \$750, no great damage having accrued. Kniffin and wife vs same for same, continued .- Paris Kentuck

THE gas fixtures in the basement of the ank at Russelville, Kentucky, exploded last Saturday, damaging the building somewhat and seriously it not fatally injuring Dr. Peyton, who was in the building at the time.

Assaulted .- As Ike Hanson was walking the streets of Millersburg on Wednesday night of last week, he was assaulted by some person or persons, as yet unknown, and badbeaten. After knocking him down they kicked him in the face, making some ugly cuts, and otherwise injured him. When found, a short time after the occurrance he was in an almost insensible condition He was taken to the Purnell House, where his wounds were dressed, and we understand he is improving fast .- Carlisle Mercury.

There was fully twelve hundred head of attle on the market County Court day. The greater majority of them were rough stock and sold at low down figures. There were several bunches of good cattle, and those that were sold brought fair prices. One lot of strictly No. 1 feeding was sold for \$6 40 per hundred. This was a private sale. A large majority of the stock offered was withdraw on account of the low prices offered. There were but few mules on the market, and none sold. Horse stock was very low down, and but few sales made. Below we give the report of Sam'l M. Boone, Auctioneer.

One lot of 30 head good yearling cattle sold at \$51 20 per head; one lot of 30 head 2 year olds offered and bid to \$61 80, and withdrawn; 30 head rough mountain cattle sold at \$4 75 per hundred. This price was in advance of the market, the greater majority of such cattle selling for four cents, and even less than that.

Capt. P. C. Kidd reports about from 1,000 o 12,000 cattte on the market last Monday. Offerings were mainly of good 2 year-olds the best commanding as high as \$6 40 per hundred-they weighing 1,200 and upwards PROVISIONS. Smooth 1,000 pounders \$6@\$6 25 per hun-There was a great deal of common MACKERE bushy stock on the market, selling veey low. Some horse stock sold at low figures.

If we have good rains between this and next County Court day we predict for stock men a much better state of affairs, especially for good grades of feeding cattle, and other SEED. stock in proportion .- Winchester Democrat SHEEP SOLD, -Mr. Geo. Barclay of Jessamine sold, on yesterday 127 sheep to W. T. CANDLES Painter of Philadelphia for \$1,200. They were good ones .- Lex. Gazette.

LAND SOLD .- Mr. John C. Berryman sold his farm last week containing 374 acres at \$90 per acre. The place was divided among several of his neighbors. - Ibid.

Milton B. Moore of Sharpsburg, traded his farm of 53 acres adjoining Sharpsburg to Mr. Berry for his farm containing 135 acres.-Owingsville Inquirer

Landing of an American Armed Force in Honolula. [From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Sept 24th.] On Wednesday the habitues of Queen street

were witnesses to a most remarkable scene, no less than the landing of a file of marines from the United States ship Jamestown, under Lieutenant Cochrane, who charged upone the United States Consulate and carried it by force, after a short but gallant resistance on the part of the Consul and Vice Consul. The FLOUR, cause of this civil war (on a small scale) was FEATHERS the refusal by Mr. Adamson, the Consul, to lower his flag to half-mast. It will be remembered that about a month since it was rumored that the Queen Dowager Kalama was dead, and that upon this rumor the flags of the British and French Legations were set at half- | HIDES, mast and were flying that way the best part of the forenoon, when the rumor was found to be false. The Queen Dowager has lingered MOLASSES along through the month and died on Tuesday forenoon last, when official communication was sent to the Foreign Office of representatives of foreign governments, and when received their flags were set at half-mast. I was not ced that the flag of the United States Consulate was not lowered, and the fact became subject of remark. Mr. Adamson stated that he had not received official notification of the death of the distinguished lady, and bearing in mind the mistake made by the British and French Legations, through lack of official information, he patiently waited for the proper notification from his superior officer, the United States Minister Resident. On Wednesday forencon an officer from the Jamestown waited on Mr. Adamson, and stated that the commander of that vessel ordered that the Consulate flag should be lowered to half-mast, giving as a reason that the Queen Dowager was dead, and that the flag should be so set as long as the war vessels in the harbor kept their flags in that position. Mr. Adamson replied that as the superior in rank of Commander Truxton he should not receive orders from him, but would respect and obey the orders of his superior, the Minister Resident. At a little after noon a file of marines landed and took charge of the stairway leading to the Consulate, while the Commander started for the residence of the Consul, with whom he soon appeared. Lieutenant Cochrane stated that he had been ordered to land and lower the flag at the Consulate. Mr. Adamson replied that he would not permit the act. Lieutenant Cochrane stated that

he should be compelled to use force. Mr.

Adamson said he should resist, and with the

Vice Consul, Mr. Christie, went to the door to

force and the flag was lowered. Soon after the marines had retired the Minister Resident sent orders deposing Mr. Adamson and authorizing Mr. Christie, Vice Consul, to take charge of the Consulate, both of which were case which had been removed from Scott responded to. The quarrel as it stands between the several United States officials is peeches were made both times in his favor by none of ours; but we may be allowed to pro-Generals Breckinridge and Humphrey Mar- test at the course taken by the commander shall, Captain Cantrell and Captain Jones of the Jamestown in landing a force upon our prosecutors. Cox is a young man, and his shores as an insult to this government. victim, Lay, was an elderly gentleman, who American interests here cannot be benefitted bjected to Cox and others trespassing upon or promoted by such outrageous proceedings.

True Flirts and False. The Home Journal thus defends flirtingquite successfully, provided its definition is accepted. Some would say that the writer's

'true' flirting is misnamed:

When a clown follows the will-of-the-wisp to his discomfiture, we blame the foolish man, and not the misguiding light. And so, if men Lay was enraged against Cox because he had will be so vain and unthinking as to imagine that every pleasant beauty adores them because she does not snub them, and designs to marry them because she vouchsafes to chat, whose fault is it when the presumptuous lover is informed with cold politeness that his position is that of a friend only? The real mistake consists in conceiving nothing between the sexes but love. People rush into the error that a woman must either bediscourteous to a man or in love with him, the possibility of her entertaining a proper and healthy friendship for fifty of the opposite sex never seems to strike the world. Now the so-called flirt is eminently free from all the charges that are usually alleged against her.

She is open and undisguised. Her affability is known and commented on from the fact that she converses without hesitation, laughs without constraint; she "wears her heart upon her sleeve," there is no concealment, no attempt at reservation, no affectation of reserve. The really designing woman is of another cast. Her plots are darkly laid and darkly carried out. Her demeanor staid, her style irreproachable. -

"She gives a side glance and looks down." She encourages, not with the open invitaon of an assault, but with the covert affectation of a retreat. She leads on quietly, but without appearing to do so, and the world is kept in ignorance of her plans till her disretion is rewarded and a prize secured. So anglers catch fish-quietly, concealed cautiously. But he who chatters on the bank, flaunts his rod and line, and flutters his brilliant hues, fails if he thinks to net.

THE negroes of Jefferson county, Florida, re on the rampage. On the 19th they marched down the public road near Monticello, ordered carriages with ladies them out of the way, and finally fired on Mr. Alvin May, one of the most respectable citizens of

Maysville Markets CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO. mmon to choice per 1b. marara, per lb... ft refined, per lb. ard refined, per l MOLASSI New Orleans, per 1/2 bbl \$ 80@85 85@90 FLOUR. We quote at. 84 3/4@7 WHEAT, 115@125 GRAIN, 75@8 8 90@1 0 1 20a2 00 No. 2. 1/2 bbl No. 1.. 809 Tallov WOODEN WARE,

Tubs, nest the

Washboards. CINCINNATI MARKET. [Corrected every other day.] BEESWAX-Prime yellow per lb. BEANS, Choice navy ... BUTTER 35@37 BAGGING Centucky, 21b. 291/2 COTTON-Middling. CANDLES-Extra star car, per lb... Paraffine per lb..... 251/2@26 30@32 oice Rio, per lb... Choice Factory, new per lb .. FISH-Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl ancy per bbl ... Live geese, prime to choice lb 70@75 GRAIN. Dressed double Ky., per 1b ... 13%@14 Tight pressed, per tun..... ...\$16@17 New Orleans, per gallon...... Extra golden syrup, per gal... MESS PORK. Prime city.. \$25.50 HAMS. Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb. LARD. Prime city per 1b. Kanawha, per bbi. 2@ 210 SUGARS 13@13% 00@16 12@13 11%@13 3@13% New Orleans per lb.... New Orleans clarified Porto Rico.....

MANUFACTURED. 10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, dark... 10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, choice Damaged
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Cut and Dry Smoking
Fine cut, chewing
Bright Pounds, common
Pounds, medium
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Kentucky Twist

VIRGINIA LEAF.
Lugs, per pound......
Medium leaf. per lb.....
Fine leaf. per lb..... for Sale FOR SALE.-A Valuable city residence and quantity of Fine Furniture, will be offered for

MOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OPPICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., Now. Div. MAYSVILLE, KY., Oct. I, 1870.
The SEVENTEENTH CALL of 5 percent. on rivate subscription of stock is now due. Please of the 400. prevent the entrance of the marines, but af-ter a smart scuffle they yielded to superior Augi

a similar argument by his Radical oppo-

nent in the Lexington District. Mr.

BECK said: When I expose the outrages committed by his party leaders—for I do not hold the masses who have merely followed blindly on responsible—Mr. Brown tries to dispose of the matter very cavalierly by saying all these things are done, and admits that they are all wrong—all as bad as you say they are—you can't belp yourselves, and what is the use of talking about it? He fails to comprehend, or hopes the people will overlook, the fact that the same party leaders whose conduct he in-dorses, and whose past legislation he will vote to appropriate money and pass laws to carry out and enforce, no matter how outrageous he may have regarded them, are now before the people giving an account of their stewardship, and asking a new lease of power, so as

FURTHER TO PERFFCT AND CONSOLIDATE the system they have inagurated, and carried to its present point. Surely it is legitimate. It is certainly the course any of you would pursue if an agent to whom you had intrusted the management of your estate, under a written power of attorney and contract, should ask to be still further continued in his place; you would determine whether to trust him in the foture by his management in the past; and if, on a careful examination you found that he had not only violated all his covenants and disregarded all your orders, but had managed your affairs so as to impoverish you and enrich himself at your expense, you would be very far from employing him again; and you would drive him from your presence with the aid of the toe of your boot, if he was to tell you there was no use in bringing up his past misconduct; that your timber had been cut, sold, and the money spent; your stock driven off, and its proceeds gone; the gamblers and the whisky shops had got them, and you were only wasting time by talking about by-gones. I know no other way of deterthe future by his management in the past about by-gones. I know no other way of deterterming the fitness of a man or a party for place, than to show what he has done and is doing in the matter about which he proposes

IF MY AGENT CHEATS ME ONCE it is his fault; if he does it a second time after I find him out, it is mine, as I had no business keeping him. The plea that we cannot undo the wrong done, and, therefore, ought not to expose them, is simply silly, when we consider that the perpretrators of them are asking again to be employed, and do not only do not promise an amendment in faure ly do not promise an amendment in fature, but base their claims to future confidence on me; but when he asks me to put my money in his hands afterwards to take care of, and manage for me, I have a right to give his past conduct as a reason for refusing to do so, and I will hardly be stopped by his telling me that it is no use, as the money is all gone, and talking his former theft as foolishness. As you perceive by Mr. Brown's speech the present Radical party arrogate to themselves that they are. THE ORIGINAL LOYAL UNION PARTY

an assumption as unfounded as were the claims of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre in the last and worrt days of the French revolu-tion, after they had driven into exile or sent to the bastile and the guillotine all the law and order-loving Republicans who had aided in dethroning Louis XVI. As now organized, the Radicals are but the followers of Stevens and Summer, Batler and Schenck, cipal but their will, no law bu their orders and teachings; while Grant is watching the growing popular disgust and dis content, making their infamous laws doubly odious by rigidly enforcing them, ready to take advantage of anything that will concentrate power and authority in himself, and se-cure his re-election. I don't know that he hopes to play the role of Cromwell or Napoleon; but he keeps his forces well in hand, and his lieutenants, Sherman and Porter, are ever ready to execute his orders. THE REVOLUTION IS PROGRESSING

with rapid strides. What has become of the principles of the famous resolution of July 21, 1861, adopted almost unanimously by both Houses of Congress? You may have foogot-ten it; let me read it:

"Than in this National emergency Congress banishing all feeling of mere passion and re-sentiment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supre macy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, that as soon as these object are accomplished, the war

IT IS THROWN ASIDE, FORGOTTEN, absorbed in the sentiment of Mr. Brown in his speech at Lexington the other night, as

deliberately written out by himself and pub-lished. While speaking of the forcible occu pation of Kentucky by General Bragg he said:
"As the commander of a victorious army he had followed the lessons of the past experience of mankind and prescribed his terms and subjugated Kentucky. We did the same in the South. As Napoleon said to the Algerines: 'We are the conquerors because we are strongest; we have a right to be conquer ors because we are the more civilized."" THAT WAS HIS ANSWER

to my attacks on the Radical reconstruction laws, whereby civil governments were overthrown and military despotism established over the Southern States, with their white men disfranchised and the ballot put into the hands of the negroes, and they driven to the polls like droves of mules, and forced to vote for Radical carpet-baggers for Congress who were furnished to order from Maine, Massa-chusetts, Vermont and elsewhere—laws passed in 1867, two years after the war closed, and not to any one act done while war was flagrant—and you will understand what the Radical programme and policy are. We, the cals, are the conquerers, we are more civilized; you must obey us; our policy, our schemes, our right to hold office and retain power,

must be acknowledged. Until that is done, you shall have no rights, no governments, no security for life, liberty, or property; all our past professions were only stratgetic; might makes right, and we have the might. Mr. Brown truly represented his party in that speech. I believe but few men in Kentucky, outside of those who expect to hold Federal office, will sustain or endorse it. I know it such sentiments and purposes had been avowed before, during, or at the close of the war, no man in Kentucky, not even Mr. Brown, would have sustained them.

It is because such sentiments are avowed and are sought to be maintained that such men as General Morgan and General Slocum in Congress, and Generals McClellan, Hancock, Blair, and Buell out of it, are found battling for the Democratic party.

IT IS FOR THAT CAUSE that New York gave us 80,000 majority last R. ALBERT. spring; that we carried Connecticut an Ore-gon; that in August last North Carolina and Tennessee wheeled into line; that even Missouri is making Herculean efforts to burst her shackles; that last week we carried Pennsylvania by 8,000 majority, and elected half the Congressional delegation in spite of the Philadelphia frauds and the negro vote; that we elected our whole State ticket in Indiana by 2,500 majority, and five if not six of the eleven Congressmen, notwithstanding a negro vote of 5,000 against us; and that, in spite of 20,000 negro votes cast against us in Ohio, we only lost that State by about 15,000.

Albert's Column.

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At Old Time Gold Prices!

DEI will discount all Cincinnati Bills Wholesale or Retail. Country Merchants will save from 5 to 10 per cent. by learning my

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The celebrated Collins' Metal and French Oroide Watches in great variety and at incredibly Low the very conduct admitted to be wrong. A man may steel my pocket book and hold it in spite of me, spend the money and laugh at SILVER,

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For the first lime, we believe, in

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the color of ingredients, The Buchu in my prepar

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Syrup-and therefore can be used in cases where

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Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your appro-

I am, very respectfully,

Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience

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LATELY MUCH IMPROYED -AND THE NEW

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